The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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Is It Safe to Fly? ..... By Francis D. Walton

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1930 VOLUME 55, NUMBER 3

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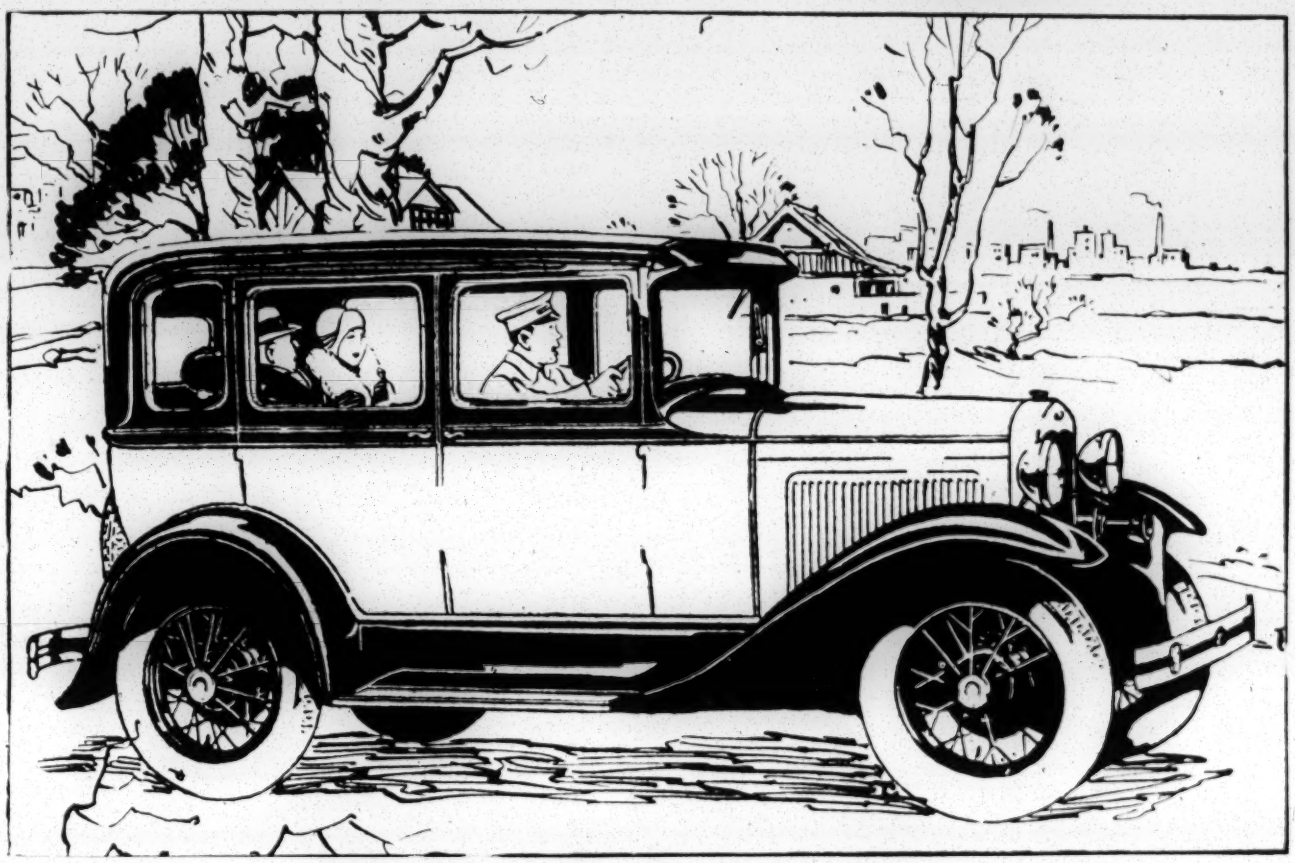

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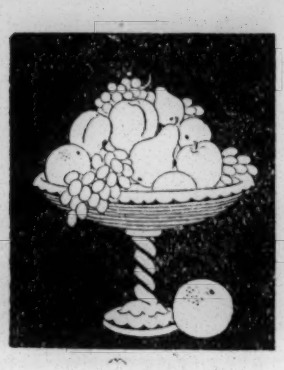

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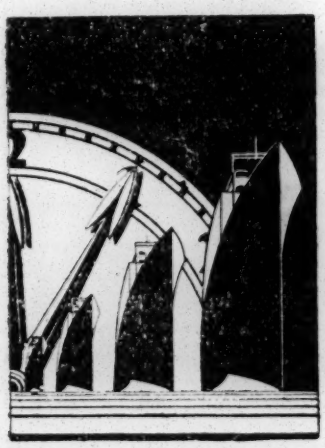

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密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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NOTICE

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CANTON APPARENTLY APPROVES OF HONGKONG SMUGGLING!

FOR more than a year T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, negotiated with the British colonial authorities in Hongkong regarding methods for stopping the smuggling of goods from the British Colony into Chinese territory. They finally succeeded in convincing the British authorities of the merits of the Chinese Government's contention and on their recent trip to Hongkong Messrs. Soong and Maze were reported to have made a tentative arrangement with the British authorities whereby the Chinese Government would be permitted to establish custom houses within the British Colony. But just when the plan which, if consumated would have ended an 80-year old smuggling problem, was on the point of success a Cantonese militarist, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, who happens to be chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government, intervened and killed the whole scheme. Gen. Chen raised strong objection at the recent meeting of the Fourth Plenary Session at Nanking and rather than offend him, the whole plan had to be postponed. Had the plan been permitted to go into effect, it would have increased China's customs revenues more than $1,000,000 a month. For those who are not familiar with this problem it should be explained that Hongkong, the British colony just off the South China coast at the mouth of the estuary which leads to Canton, is a "free-port," where no customs duties are charged. Owing to the extent of the Chinese coast-line and the great number of small rivers leading into the hinterland, smuggling has become a profitable enterprise, to such an extent that merchants know that their goods landed in Hongkong stand about a 50 percent chance of being smuggled into China without payment of duties. Smuggled articles include motor-cars and trucks, heavy machinery, piece-goods, kerosene and about everything else. Thousands of Chinese junk proprietors are engaged in the smuggling trade and so were their fore-fathers for several generations before them. When China was held down to a 5 percent tariff it didn't make a great deal of difference, but since tariff autonomy with higher rates came in, smuggling has become immensely profitable, to the serious embarrassment of the Government; hence the recently concluded agreement with the Hongkong authorities to put an end to it. The establishment of Chinese customs houses in Hongkong would have immediately

stopped the smuggling and also might, conceivably, have been the entering wedge for China's ultimate control of Hongkong. But Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, controller of Kwangtung province, blocked the deal and claimed that he could stop the smuggling by organizing a so-called "inspection corps." Anybody with any intelligence knows what this would mean monumental graft and squeeze whereby the smugglers would be forced to disgorge all the traffic would bear for the enrichment of a few officials, but to the detriment of the Maritime Customs Administration.

SOMEBODY OUGHT TO "WAKE-UP" THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

REGULAR passenger trains have now been in regular operation on the Chinese Government railways between Peiping and Tientsin Shanghai and Tientsin, and even through trains between Nanking and Mukden for a considerable time but apparently the large American passenger-agency, known as The American Express Company, has not learned of this important development. Therefore, the suggestion that somebody ought to go over to the head office of the American Express Company, located at No. 15 Kiukiang Road in the International Settlement of Shanghai, and inform the manager that railway trains are again operating in China. We make this suggestion in all friendliness because some American friends recently arrived in Shanghai on one of the Dollar steamers and informed us that the agencies of the American Express Company in San Francisco as well as in Japan had informed them that it was "unsafe" to attempt a visit to the former capital Peiping and "utterly impossible" to travel by train from points in North China such as Mukden, Peiping or Tientsin to Shanghai. The only reason that we can offer for this situation is that the mangers of the American Express Company are so busy looking after the details of their business that they do not have time to read the daily newspapers. Unfortunately this pre-occupation with office details on the part of the management of this travel agency is not confined to the employes in the branches in the Far East, but also extends to those in the United States, because we happen to know that the newspaper correspondents in Shanghai have all sent dispatches to their papers in the United States telling of the reopening of through train service between Shanghai and North China. Several months ago it was reported that the large steamship lines which operate on the Pacific in cooperation with the Japanese, Canadian and American railways had combined in a gigantic advertising scheme to promote travel in the Far East. Well, this advertising appropriation is likely to be wasted unless someone takes the trouble to wake-up the American Express Company as to what is going on in this part of the world. As the American Express Company happens to be owned by the Equitable Bank, a wide-awake American institution and as the head office of the Equitable Bank happens to be a subscriber to *The Review*, we hope that the head office in New York will immediately send one of its bright young clerks around to the head office of the American Express Company and show him this paragraph. The situation wouldn't be so bad if the American Express Company was the sole loser because of its sleepiness and lack of enterprise, but we hate to have our American tourist friends prevented from traveling in China because of obstructions placed in their way by a business concern which ought to display more up-to-date business methods in its own interests!

U. S. MINISTER ASKS COOPERATION IN CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON, American Minister to China, made an appeal for cooperation in the following Christmas Message addressed to American citizens, the Chinese people and friends of other nationalities, which was published in the Christmas number of *The Shanghai Evening Post* on Dec. 1:

> The Christmas season is in our midst and upon this occasion, marking my first Christmas in China since being appointed minister to this country, I wish to extend to my nationals, Chinese friends and friends of other nationalities, my sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
>
> It is at Christmas time that the thoughts of the human race turn to "peace on earth, good will to men," and it is in the spirit of this thought that I voice the hope that in the coming new year the ties of friendship that bind America and China will be drawn closer; that all differences will be amicably adjusted and that out of it will emerge a strong, lasting friendship, mutual co-operation and good will.
>
> Just as China needs the co-operation of the United States and other foreign countries, so does America need—and seek—the friendship and co-operation of this great Asiatic nation.
>
> From my nationals in China I hope for the fullest co-operation in continuing the present friendly relationship existing between our country and China. They can do much and I feel sure that they will do all that they can to bring about this situation.

SINO-U. S. ACCORD NEARER ON EXTRALITY ISSUE!

THE Ministeries of Foreign Affairs and Justice are now engaged in the preparation of what is described in Nanking as China's final proposal for a solution of the long-existing deadlock over exterritoriality. China's manifesto on this subject, which is to be sent to the United States and Great Britain may be made public before these lines appear in print, but according to reports from *The Review's* correspondent in Nanking, the Government's proposal will contain certain "interim measures" which will be introduced prior to the complete abolition of exterritoriality. These measures, the Government intends to put into effect after due notice, provided regular diplomatic negotiations are not concluded within a reasonable time. These measures are as follows:

> (1). Special Courts will be set up in the five principal ports of the country; namely, Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and Tientsin.

(2). Foreign legal experts, who are conversant with the customs prevailing in various foreign countries, will be engaged by China as Advisors to those Courts.

(3). Such Foreign Advisors may submit views and recommendations to the Judges but may not interfere with the trial. Where necessary, however, such Advisors may, by special permission of the President of the Court, conduct trials, the right of final decision being however reserved for the Judges.

(4). In cases where both of the parties to the suit are foreigners, relevant foreign law may be applied.

The new Criminal Code will be applied in all criminal cases whether the accused is a Chinese or a foreigner.

The new Chinese Civil Code will be applied in all civil cases relating to Obligations, Negotiable Instruments and Immovable Property.

In those civil cases in which the questions at issue relate to marriage or inheritance, relevant foreign law may be applied.

(5). The Customary practice regarding the issue of writs and warrants will be retained. The system of admitting defendants to bail will be extended.

Detailed measures relating to the administration of prisons for the detention of foreigners are also contained in the program.

According to reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers the foregoing will constitute China's reply to the American and British notes on this subject and while it will not constitute an acceptance of the proposals, it will go a long way in that direction, possibly leading to a solution of the problem. Neither the American nor British notes have been published but a fairly accurate idea of them may be gained from the proposed Chinese reply. In regard to the employment by China of foreign judicial experts to be attached to the special courts, China's acceptance has been qualified by limiting the advisers to merely "advice and suggestion," and not giving them the right to interfere. The foreign advisers will be permitted to sit in cases involving inquests and the settlement of estates. Where both plaintiff and defendant are foreigners, foreign law of the nationality of the litigants may be used, but in cases where one of the litigants is a Chinese citizen, Chinese law must be applied. Foreigners tried on criminal charges must submit to Chinese law. The question of a consular counter signature to warrants for arrest has proved a knotty problem, the Powers apparently insisting on this point. According to the reports from Nanking, China will not agree to this but will propose certain safe-guarding measures against illegal arrest and detention without trial. The legal advisers attached to the special courts, while nominated by the foreign governments, are to be employed by China and subject to dismissal by China. There are a number of other purely technical matters involving court administration, which will be included in the Chinese proposal, one referring to the employment of case examples and the other having to do with the institution of private prosecution in cases involving breaches of the police regulations, the matter of bail, etc. It was stated that the Government is studying the various foreign proposals on these points and will attempt to reach a compromise.

In view of the fact that the National Government announced on Jan 1 of the present year its intention to settle the extrality question this year, the forthcoming manifesto probably will constitute China's final word on the question. While it may not meet the wishes of the Powers in full, it probably will provide for a final compromise of the issue. In view of the fact that the Powers have recently evinced a more compromising spirit, the likelihood exists that a settlement may result. And if a settlement of the question does result, most fair-minded foreigners will be happy at the outcome because the uncertainty has done more to exacerbate Sino-foreign relations than anything else in recent years. On the surface China has practically fulfilled all of the foreign conditions for a relinquishment of the foreign-court system. China has promulgated her new laws and will establish special courts with foreign advisers and finally China has achieved national unification. The one important thing which China lacks is judicial experience, but we know no way of settling that point without giving China a chance to demonstrate. Tong Shao-yi, veteran Kuomintang member and former Premier, once declared that the great benefit resulting from the abolition of exterritoriality would be that China would then have the services of the foreigners in fighting for a proper administration of justice. He said that China ought to have good courts, not because the foreigners demanded them, but because the Chinese people needed them.

WILL WATERWORKS BE NEXT TO CAPITULATE?

THE Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., old established British firm has become involved in serious complications with its Chinese customers over an increase in rates. The company claims the increase was necessary due to the slump in silver which makes it imperative that the silver income be raised in order to meet interest charges on bond issues in gold held abroad. A Chinese committee that investigated the company's books alleges that the increase in rates is not necessary because the company is paying high dividends on a lot of so-called "founders'" shares. Readers of *The Review* who may not understand what is meant by "founders" shares, may be enlightened by the explanation that "founders" shares are blocks of stock which company promoters present to themselves when new enterprises are started. For example, five men get together and form a new company, say to engage in greyhound racing. They agree to incorporate for $500,000, but before placing any shares on the market they decide to appropriate say, $150,000 worth of the shares for themselves for which they pay nothing, but upon which the company must pay dividends. The Chinese who buy water and thus support the Waterworks Company claim they should not be penalized in order to enrich a few old gentlemen in London who happened to get in on the ground floor and hand themselves large blocks of stock for which they paid nothing. The Municipal Council has offered to appoint a committee of investigation, a favorite method of side-stepping a delicate issue, the purpose being to gain time in the hope that the agitation will die down. Aside from what has appeared in the newspapers, we know little or nothing regarding the technical or financial points involved, but we do know this: that the Shanghai Waterworks Company is generally looked upon by the leading foreign businessmen in Shanghai as an old-fashioned, reactionary,

backward concern that has not kept pace with modern developments. This is proved by the fact that a modern deep-well-drilling company has developed a considerable business in Shanghai by boring deep wells which have enabled most of the large office buildings and apartment houses in the city to develop independent water-supplies and thus escape the extortion of the Waterworks Company. The Waterworks company was reported to have lost more than $50,000 in revenue in this way two years ago and what it has lost since is probably much greater. Several years ago the Shanghai Municipal Council itself had serious complications over water rates and had to force the company to make readjustments. We imagine that the trouble which the Waterworks Company is now having with its customers will ultimately result in the company getting into a deadlock and being forced to sell out to some American concern such as happened with the Municipal Electricity Department and the Mutual Telephone Company. It is always a sign of serious internal complications when a large concern is forced to increase rates to consumers in the face of an ever-increasing demand for the company's product.

British Piecegoods & Greyhounds, Limited

THERE is, of course, no connection between piece-goods (cotton cloth) and greyhounds (racing-dogs used for gambling purposes) except from the standpoint that both are British enterprises. We have lumped them together in the heading of this article because, if the mythical "man-from-Mars" had visited Shanghai at any time in the past two or three months he would have noticed that these two subjects have occupied the most space in the local foreign newspapers. For example, the *North-China Daily News*, the official organ of the International Settlement, on Saturday, Dec. 13 contained 96 columns of space in the news section, of which space some 12 columns were devoted to greyhound racing and the accompanying pari-mutuel gambling feature. That particular issue of the official organ only devoted a small amount of space to the subject of piece-goods, but earlier issues contained more, on some occasions practically equalling the amount of space (news and advertisements) devoted to greyhounds. Hence, while there is no direct connection between these two subjects, one cannot help linking them in one's mind as interesting, although contradictory, phases of British enterprise in China. In other words, one can't help thinking that there must be some subtle connection between the decline of the piece-goods trade and the rapid expansion of the greyhound gambling industry under British auspices in China. Ten years ago, before the serious decline in the British piecegoods trade set in, no self-respecting British subject would have considered engaging in such an enterprise as dog-race-gambling, and even though he had considered such an enterprise, the British authorities would not have permitted it. Now the situation appears to have changed, the implications of which, it is not necessary to discuss!

It should be a matter of considerable interest to members of the British Economic Mission, now visiting in Shanghai for the purpose of investigating the cause of the decline in British trade in China, that as legitimate British trade has declined there has been an unfortunate tendency on the part of certain British nationals to engage in enterprises which would not have been possible a few years ago. In all of the official addresses of welcome delivered by Chinese officials in connection with receptions tendered to the Economic Mission there was stressed the important element of good-will as necessary for international trade. Good-will from the standpoint of foreign residents in Shanghai toward the Chinese has in the past received little consideration. To take the question of dog-race-gambling, the proprietors of the local British dog-gambling resorts have been repeatedly warned that their activities are seriously prejudicing the whole position of legitimate traders not to mention a continuance of the present status of the foreign settlements. But instead of curtailing their actions the proprietors of the dog-resorts have intensified their activities, their apparent purpose being to provoke a serious crisis in the relations of Great Britain and China.

However, as readers of *The Review* probably have had their news-appetities well satiated with the subject of greyhound-race-gambling, it is our purpose to devote this discussion to a survey or review of the piece-goods trade, based largely upon the reports and discussions which have appeared in the local Chinese and foreign newspapers as a result of the visit to China of the British Economic Mission. As articles dealing with the personnel and purpose of the Mission have already appeared in these columns, it is unnecessary to repeat the names; however, it should be noted that one of the chief complaints of local British merchants has been that the personnel of the Mission is top-heavy on the side of the piece-goods trade and weak on the side of the machinery trades. This matter has been repeatedly referred to in editorial discussions in the local British newspapers, while the *North-China Daily News*, published a cartoon based on the familiar subject "flogging a dead horse," this particular "dead-horse" being designated by the cartoonist as British piece-goods trade in China. H. G. W. Woodhead, former editor of the (British) *Peiping and Tientsin Times*, but now the contributor of a column of comment in the (American) *Shanghai Evening Post*, published some interesting figures showing the decline of imports of British piece-goods in the face of Japanese competition. The figures were as follows,

Piece-goods imported into China in 1929	British	Japanese
Grey shirtings and Sheetings Hk: Tls.	2,879,409	9,415,456
Grey Drills and Jeans	230,529	4,004,087
Grey T. Cloths	34,386	780,854
Cotton flannel & Grey Flannelette	5,425	1,436,855
Plain shirtings and sheetings	7,457	1,194,609
Dyed Drills and Jeans	117,760	4,756,555
Diagonal Twills and Serges	34,400	8,005,538
Satteen Drills	1,817,576	16,145,212
Cotton Flannel and Flannelette, Dyed	2,432	8,177,709

The foregoing, according to Mr. Woodhead, "are only a few of the items in which Japanese manufacturers have gained the upper-hand." He stated that in certain finer, or higher-priced lines of cotton fabrics, Britain still leads, although in some of these items British manufacturers are also losing ground. The trade-names of the particular items which he listed were, white plain shirtings and sheetings, cambrics, brocades, lenos, mercerised crimps, Tientsin twills and others. He then published a further and even more disturbing list of articles imported into China, not connected with the piece-goods trade, in which the Japanese have also taken the lead. The list was as follows,

Imports into China 1929		British	Japanese
Acids	Hk. Tls.	94,911	820,580
Lubricating Oil		19,186	301,122
Toilet and Fancy Soaps		228,115	900,270
Cigarette Paper		416,756	1,833,869
Common Printing Paper		54,041	4,120,376
Clocks & Watches		15,843	816,434
Cutlery & Electro-plated Ware		98,593	132,956
Electrical Maeerials & Fittings		1,852,272	4,804,185
Industrial Explosives		6,097	289,158
Flasks		3,444	555,258
India-rubber tyres		57,629	1,677,809
Muscial Instruments		82,198	503,973
Scientific Instruments & Apparatus		180,219,	623,708
Machine Tools		74,106	195,052
Printing Machinery		97,036	280,966
Photographic Materials		229,040	485,502
Penciis		57,959	216,368
Hand Tools		167,183	366,959
Locomotives & Tenders		112,104	512,969
Motorcars		617,804	4,222,420

Many of the foregoing lines, particularly electrical machinery, motor cars, tires, etc., produced in Japan, represent the output of American and British factories established in Japan, but, as Mr. Woodhead stated, they are produced by Japanese labor and are displacing articles in the Chinese market previously produced by British labor. These figures show exactly what is happening in the foreign trade of China, or to put it another way, they prove that factories in Great Britain, located on the opposite side of the world and thousands of miles away from the China market, are unable to compete with factories in Japan which are located at China's front door. One British writer pessimistically described the situation as the "swan-song of Lancashire," and declared that the British Economic Mission sent to China to inquire into the causes for the decline of British trade really constitutes a "coroner's jury despatched at the behest of sorrowing relatives in England, to hold an inquest and report the reasons for its demise."

However, Great Britain apparently does not intend to die without a struggle, which important factor is evidenced in the statements of members of the Mission as well as local British merchants and officialdom in the course of addresses delivered at the various welcoming functions which have been held in Shanghai since the arrival of the Mission. In these addresses, however, one could not escape the tendency on the part of members of the Mission as well as local British merchants to "pass the buck," otherwise, place the blame on the other fellow. Sir Ernest Thompson, head of the Economic Mission, appealed for cooperation on the part of local British interests in the matter of maintaining the quality of British goods and still meeting the competition of the Japanese. In this connection there was brought out some significant information regarding British trading methods which have a vital bearing on the whole question of the British commercial position in China as well as the British commercial population in China. R. Calder Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai declared that British piece-goods, from the point of production in England to the ultimate consumer in China, pass through more than a dozen hands, each of which takes a profit enroute. It was also brought out in another connection that there is needless, almost criminal one might say, duplication of effort and competition among the British manufacturers and distributors themselves. There used to be in Shanghai alone some 80 British firms engaged in the piece-goods trade. In recent years Japanese competition has reduced this number to about fifty or sixty and only a few of those remaining are making a profit. The local British trade paper, "Finance and Commerce," (owned and published by *Reuters*) called attention to one case where a British firm had handled £600,000, (G. $3,000,000 or $10,000,000 in Chinese currency), worth of piece-goods annually for the past four years and had been able to show a profit of less than 1/2 percent. Other firms, in an attempt to meet Japanese competition in certain lines, had failed even when they tried to add only 1 percent for profit and overhead.

The British Economic Mission apparently will devote its attention primarily to a reduction in the number of hands through which British goods must pass on their way from the mills of Manchester to the ultimate consumer in China. As the situation stands today, British cotton cloth is produced in the Lancashire district by a number of comparatively small mills, each of which devotes itself to a single process. Dyeing and conditioning, apparently, are handled by separate concerns, often widely separated geographically. After the goods are ready for export, they are purchased outright by so-called commission agents in England and by them sold to other "middle-men" in China. The British manufacturer is paid for his goods when they leave his factory. The commission agent in England then sells the cloth to other commission agents (British) in China, who also make an outright purchase. As for the commission agent in Shanghai or other China ports, he never sees the goods, except possibly to open an occasional case to see whether they are up to specifications. Likewise, the commission agent in Shanghai never has any direct contact with his ultimate consumers. He does business with the Chinese through the so-called "compradore" system, the compradore being a Chinese employe of the firm who also acts as a sort of middle-man or credit agent who takes another profit. Thus, if one would believe the reports which have appeared in the newspapers there is a whole host of persons, middle-men, banks, compradores, etc., who live on the trade and thus contribute to the cost to the final consumer, the Chinese laborer or farmer who

wears cotton cloth as his chief article of apparel. The Japanese, apparently have done a better job. Entering the cotton-trade late, they were in a position to adopt the latest methods of production and according to report have concentrated their industry in a few hands. One Britisher claimed that the Japanese have reduced the middle-men to not more than four between the Osaka mill and the Chinese purchaser say at Hankow in the far-interior. Also, the Japanese are all over the map in the interior selling and boosting their goods. The British merchants or middle-man in Shanghai, considers himself a "gentleman" and refuses to undertake the "peddling" of goods. This job he turns over to a Chinese agent or salesman. Generally the British merchants (wholesalers) consider retailing a "degraded" occupation and in the past have even barred British retailers on the China coast from their local clubs.

When the Economic Mission first came to the Far East several weeks ago, it proceeded first to Japan, presumably to repay the Japanese for a visit of a Japanese commission to England sometime ago. But actually, the purpose of the British Mission in visiting Japan was for two purposes: To make a detailed inspection of the Japanese cotton-mill industry; and, to attempt to make a deal with the Japanese for the purpose of dividing Far Eastern markets. Last year the British Government in India enacted tariff legislation which placed Japanese imports into India under a serious handicap in competing with British manufactures. In some quarters it has been reported that the British Economic Mission offered to permit Japanese piece-goods to enter India on an equal basis with British products, providing the Japanese would agree to halve the China market. Also there has been talk in British political circles of reviving the Singapore Naval Base project as an added club against the Japanese and as a trading proposition to force the Japanese into line. What is likely to come of this interesting mixture of trade, diplomacy and naval competition, one cannot say as the negotiations are said to be still in progress, but according to reports in the Chinese newspapers, the Japanese are not likly to agree to a division of the China trade, their prime object being to drive all Western products as well as political and naval influence from the "Japanese Ocean." Needless to say, the Japanese are in a strong position, particularly in the cotton-goods trade as they are close to the large China market and have protected themselves against both Chinese and British competition by developing a tremendous cotton-milling industry on Chinese soil and inside any possible discriminative tariff which Nationalist China might decide to enforce. Last year the Japanese finally agreed to Chinese tariff autonomy, but only after they had forced the Nationalist Government to agree not to raise the tariff on Japanese piece-goods for a period of three years. With their money invested in mills in both Osaka and in China the Japanese are in an excellent position to play both ends of the cotton-game, hence the unlikelihood that they will agree to a halving of the China trade with Manchester, providing, of course, the British are not in a position to bring extreme pressure from some other quarters. The breaking of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by Sino-American pressure in 1922 has made it much more difficult for Japan and Britain to get together on matters affecting their clashing interests in the Far East.

However, as stated, the British although sorely wounded are not yet dead and anything may happen in this situation because the piece-goods trade in China represents a vital British industry that must be preserved at all hazards. The situation might, quite easily turn on the diplomatic situation existing between China and Britain and China and Japan. As the May 30, 1925 incident at Shanghai (involving the shooting of Chinese students and laborers by Shanghai British municipal police) precipitated an anti-British boycott whch marked the turning point or beginning of the decline of British trade in China, a similar incident from the standpoint of Sino-Japanese politics might precipitrate a similar crisis and boycott of Japanese goods. The British have made great strides in the relinquishment of their so-called "special rights" in China in recent years and there is likelihood they may make further relinquishments in the near future, particularly in respect to exterritoriality or even a rendition of their Hongkong Colony. As America is likely to follow a similar policy this will leave the Japanese in an even more exposed position than they are at present. In recent issues of *The Review* attention has been called to the delicate position of the Japanese "special interests" in Manchuria which has resulted from the recent alliance of Mukden and Nanking. Japanese diplomats undoubtedly realize this situation, but they have their own military oligarchy to contend with; witness the reluctance of the Japanese to relinquish control of their Hankow Concession! Recently a situation approaching armed warfare has developed between the Chinese and Japanese in the Chientao district bordering between Kirin-Fengtien provinces of Manchuria and the Japanese colony of Korea. Any day this situation might develop into an outburst that would inflame China from Harbin to Canton—and thus permit the British to get their piece-goods back on the China market! As stated, this whole situation of Anglo-Japanese trade competition in China is fraught with possibilities of world-wide concern!

Reverting to the immediate matter of the visit of the Economic Mission, there isn't much question but what it will result in an improvement of trade methods both in England and in China. As the Mission includes in its personnel several men who are actively associated with the English trade-union movement, it will be in a position to "talk-shop" in language which British Labor will understand when it gets back home. Undoubtedly the report which the Mission makes will result in a further simplification or "rationalization" of the industry in England. In regard to the distributing end in China there are likely to be further revolutionary developments in the elimination of the so-called "middle-men" or wholesalers, who have apparently outlived their usefulness, despite the fact that they made important contributions in the past. This is likely to have an important bearing on the whole position of the British community in China as the

piece-goods trade constitutes a major portion of the British trade structure in China. The cotton manufacturer in Manchester wants to sell his goods and he doesn't care a "tinker's dam" who buys them so long as they are bought and paid for. In other words, if he can work out some system of direct selling to the Chinese that will eliminate some of the costly steps in distribution he will do just that. He must do it in order to meet Japanese competition and no amount of argument on the part of Shanghai Britons can affect the ultimate solution of the problem.

Shanghai Britons, unfortunately, if one would judge from what has appeared in the local foreign press, are not meeting this situation in any too friendly spirit. Shanghai doesn't like to be told its short-comings by anybody from the outside. This was shown in the local reactions following the May 30 incidents of 1925, the agitation against the Nationalist movement in 1927 and at present the refusal of local interests to stage a voluntary clean-up of the gambling and vice situation. In the past decade the Shanghai Municipal Council, foreign chambers of commerce and private foreign interests have spent millions of dollars in a propaganda attempt to convince the outside world that Shanghai was right and the rest of the world, including China, was wrong. Hence, it is likely that the British Government and manufacturing interests in Great Britain are likely to encounter serious local obstacles in effecting reforms. The ideal situation, from the standpoint of the distribution of Manchester goods would be for the manufacturers to unify their efforts and sell directly to the Chinese buyers, thus hurdling the whole flock of middle-men both in England and China who are largely responsible for the high cost of distribution. But Shanghai doesn't favor this and will block it if possible. One local Briton even contributed a letter to a local newspaper criticising the British Consul-General for suggesting that British merchants should study the Chinese language and write their contracts in the Chinese language as well as in English. Another matter, apparently a subject of considerable seriousness that has aroused considerable bitterness was an apparent attempt on the part of the British Chamber of Commerce to prevent all but a small "hand-picked" group of piece-goods dealers from meeting the members of the Mission. The charge was made that those who arranged the meeting only invited a selected group to the initial conference. One British paper in Central China charged members of the present Labor Government with "playing ducks and drakes with the British Empire," while editorial comment in the British newspapers generally has attempted to place responsibility for the falling off in trade upon inefficiency and high wages paid to labor in Great Britain. One speaker attacked the "dole" system in England as being largely responsible for the trade depression and inability of British traders to keep pace with compeitors. One newspaper charged British manufacturers with placing too much emphasis upon quality and another expressed the hope that the Mission would compile its report before returning to England, otherwise there was danger that it might be affected by the "manufacturers' psychosis."

CHINESE REACTIONS

But while the attitude of local British merchants naturally has an important bearing on the matter of the success or failure of the Mission, the all-important element is involved in the reactions of the Chinese and it is here one finds most interesting food for thought. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, in welcoming the members of the Mission to China declared, "As you are all aware, Great Britain was one of the first nations to establish trade relations with China. Fifty years ago Great Britain supplied 40 percent of China's total imports but since May, 1925 that trade has experienced a sharp decline, sliding down to 9.1 percent of China's import trade in 1929." Dr. Wang's reference to the date, "May, 1925" as making the beginning of the decline in British trade was of significance because it served as an introduction to his next statement that "international trade depends largely upon international good-will and there can be no business transactions until the good-will of the customer is first gained." He concluded by expressing gratification that "the relations between Britain and China today are more friendly and amicable than ever before." Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry also emphasized the necessity for cooperation and good will as necessary attributes for trade development. Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai declared, "Businessmen should not be made to pay for the blunders of short-sighted diplomats. International trade cannot flourish without international good-will. Therefore, let whatever obstacles that stand in the way of our complete mutual understanding and bar the better development of our trade relations be removed and Sino-British economic relations will have a bright future." S. U. Zau, formerly prominent in commercial circles in Shanghai and now director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Industry was the only official to make any reference to Japanese competition. After referring to the advantage of Japanese manufacturers due to Japan's territorial propinquity to China, low prices, low transportation costs and the Japanese ability to "copy things" and their readiness to meet the buyers' wishes, he expressed the opinion that "things may take a turn for the better when the findings of the Mission are acted upon by the home British Government."

Mr. Zau in the course of his address also touched upon another matter which the Chinese did not fail to bring to the attention of the British Mission. This is the matter of the treatment of Chinese residents of the Straits Settlements. Since the appointment of Sir Cecil Clementi as Governor at Singapore, the Straits administration has adopted numerous repressive measures in respect to the activities of the Chinese residents of that territory. All activities of the Kuomintang have been suppressed and according to reports in the local Chinese newspapers there have been several cases of the arbitrary deportation of prominent Chinese merchants due to their affiliation with the Kuomtintang. Just what is responsible for this situation is not known, but it is reported that Clementi, while serving as Governor of the British Colony of Hongkong formed a serious dislike of the Kuomintang, and has continued his repressive measures at the expense of

the Kuomintang in the Straits. The local representatives of Overseas Chinese organizations have taken advantage of the presence of the Mission in China to bring this matter forcibly to the attention of the members and apparently only agreed to call off their agitation upon the definite promise of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take up the matter of Clementi's activities with the British Government through the medium of the British Minister in China.

The Chinese newspapers have devoted much editorial space to the visit of the Economic Mission, one of the most interesting comments appearing in the *China Times* which traced the relations of China and the Powers since the Sino-British treaty of 1842 which opened China to international trade. "Imperialistic influence over the Chinese people," stated the editorial, "reached its zenith at the conclusion of the Sino-Japan war when the various Powers began grabbing Chinese territory and concessions from the humiliated Celestial Empire. China became the bone of contention among the warring Powers, each vieing with the other for 'spheres of influence' on Chinese soil. This brought on the Boxer Rebellion as a reaction against alien aggression and oppression and again China was humiliated at the mouth of the cannon. This resulted in the 'open door' doctrine and then finally came the Revolution of 1911. The World War shattered the united front of the Powers and as a result China has been able again to lift her head above the water. .....The action of the British Government in surrendering the British Concession at Hankow was incredible to most Chinese, but in reality, British commercial farsightedness now doesn't hesitate to sacrifice the little for a greater advantage.....Due to the world-wide economic depression the British must cope with the situation by improving their trade position in China .....Who can question Britain's present good intentions?"

The restraint or official politeness which characterized the statements of officials and editorial comment in the Chinese language newspapers did not extend to the comment which appeared in the English-language weeklies published by Chinese interests at Shanghai. The *China Critic* introduced its comment by figuratively "clearing away the roses strewn by official agents of the National Government," following which it declared that the "path ahead of the Mission is most rugged indeed." Continuing, the editorial stated that the greatest service which the Mission may render to Sino-British trade lies not in the collection or collaboration of commercial data but in effecting a change of attitude toward China and the Chinese on the part of the British Government and its nationals in this country. This phase of work demands not only an understanding of the conditions in China but a broad statesmanship which may be found abundant or lacking in these visitors in the light of their final recommendations to the British Government. British nationals in China, accustomed to dealing with some Chinese with the 'compradore' mind, have not yet learned to treat the rising generation with a spirit that may be described as reciprocal. The superiority complex of the 'old-timer' is almost proverbial, but being proverbial does not make it bearable to the Chinese from whom they amass their fortunes. The spirit of this generation demands equal treatment, and nothing short of it may be expected to bring to the British that good-will which is necessary to all commercial undertakings..... The Mission which has come for the specific purpose of promoting British trade in China should look under the surface. Statistical data is meaningless unless a human element is read into the figures. And that human element is the right of a Chinese to an equal treatment with a Britisher..... Unless and untill the superior attitude of the British is changed, no mission can arrest the decline of British trade in China, and every mission that comes over will cut just that much deeper into the British Government and the pockets of the big interests. The officials may enjoy more opportunity for entertainment but the traders will keep on wailing about the loss of trade."

In a further editorial discussion pertaining to the visit of the Mission the *China Critic* declared that "while the Chinese are not unappreiative of these gestures of frendship on the part of Great Britain, their beneficent effect has been unfortunately,negatived by the uncharitable and at times insolent attitude of the foreign community toward Nanking as reflected in the editorial columns of the foreign press of this country.....the die-hard press in China prefers pin-pricking propaganda to the wisdom of honest admission and the goodwill which should have accued to the credit side of British traders in this country (due to the recent acts of the British Government in returning Weihaiwei and the British share of the Boxer Indemnity). Thus British British friendship to China is stultified by British propaganda, and China and Britain are made the joint losers of that increase of trade which should benefit both."

The *Chinese Nation*, another English-language journal published by Chinese interests, also devoted considerable attention to the question of Sino-British relations in the course of an article by a contributor, Wang Ai-tsiang, who, after analyzing the figures showing the decline of British trade and the increase in Japanese imports, cited the following reasons for the development,

> The failure of British trade in China may be traced to several causes. Political frictions and nationalistic agitation against the imperialism and strong arm policy of Britain was the first cause. The May 30th Incident of 1925, the Sha Kee Incident at Canton of the same year, the inhuman bombardment of Wanshien, and all the bitter feelings which all Chinese had towards Britain for her mail-fisted acts have all combinded in dealing a heavy blow to British trade. Another cause of the failure is the arrogance and reluctance of British merchants to change their business methods. Their arrogance led to their neglect of the Chinese buying public. They thought they could continue without struggling to cater to the demands of the Chinese, and they forgot that though the country was rife with disorders, the people are great buyers under all circumstances. Morever, the British had been extremely slow in meeting the changing needs of changing China. For decades they have been following the old ways of supplying China with old articles without making any effort to anticipate the changing needs of China. The only way open for the British is, as suggested in this weekly sometime ago, complete rationalization, meaning the abandonment of her traditional individualism in business and her adoption of banking, and her adoption of methods found succesful by her competitors. Merging of big concerns in the same industry towards mass production, elimination of old-fashioned plants, installation of better and newer equipments of production should all assist materially in helping Britan to recover her lost market with possible hopes of expansion."

Senator Borah Says America's Business Hopes Lie in Russia and China

America's only hope of extending the markets for her raw materials and manufactured goods lies in China and Soviet Russia, Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho and chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, stated in a recent interview with the *United Press*.

Senator Borah expressed the opinion that the United States will suffer heavily financially in the event that "the wreckers of Russian-American trade relations succeed in their campaign against Russia." Senator Borah's remarks were occasioned by promulgation of new rules by the department of the treasury governing importations of goods into the United States, aimed principally at Russian goods. "The Russian trade is there," said Senator Borah. "Somebody is bound to obtain it. Therefore, attacks by America on the Soviet will merely turn the valuable Russian trade into other channels. We must realize that our only hope for market extension lies in Russia and China."

Senator Borah declined to discuss methods of dealing with China at present. However, he said that the friendship of both China and Russia should be cultivated and that present trade relations should be fostered.

"By treating Russia and China fairly and by cultivating our relations with them," said Senator Borah, "we shall secure a vast market for American goods in future years."

Another Year of Nationalist China

BY C. Y. W. MENG

DR. M. T. Z. Tyau, well known Chinese writer, is the author of a recent book, "Two Years of Nationalist China," which explains clearly the events, principles, policies and working system of the Kuomintang and the National Government. Dr. Tyau's book presents from the official point of view a correct account of the efforts of those who have struggled in recent years to give the Chinese people a modernized form of central administration. Dr. Tyau carried the story of the National Government to Jan. 1, 1930. I venture to tell the story of what has occurred during the past twelve months of this year.

It is a matter of deep regret on the part of China's leaders and intellectual classes generally that this year of 1930 has been so fully occupied by domestic warfare necessitating the expenditure for non-productive purposes of vast sums of revenue, which under other circumstances might have been devoted to purposes of reconstruction. However, those who have followed previous articles by the writer which have appeared in The Review, will realize that revolutions in all countries are usually followed by struggles for the centralization of authority on the part of those who were successful in the revolutionary struggle. Revolutionists who are forced to create disorder in order to win their aims, are always faced with the problem of again creating order and respect for laws. In this connection there has been a close parallel between what has happened in China and what happened in the United States following the successful revolt of the American colonies against European domination. Therefore, if we view the situation of China in proper perspective, there is little reason for pessimism —in fact the feeling is now general that the fighting of this year was not in vain—because it paved the way for real peace and the beginning of reconstruction.

The Northern Expedition, launched from Canton in 1926-1927 succeeded not because of the superiority of arms of the Nationalists, but rather due to the fact that the cause for which the Nationalists were fighting received general recognition and support on the part of the masses of the people. The North was not defeated; rather it simply collapsed because of the long-existing inefficiency and corruption of those who had ruled the Chinese people north of the Yangtsze. Unfortunately, however, there were powerful figures espousing the Nationalist cause in various parts of the country, who were discontented. Rebellions started by these interests compelled the Government to devote its attention to these uprisings, one after another, until 1930 when the major rebellion of all developed. There was the Yen-Feng coalition in the North and the so-called Ironside-Reorganizationist rebellion in the South. Due to the far-reaching extent of the plot against the Government and the extensive preparations made by the rebel elements, the struggle was a long, bitter one taxing the fullest strength of the Government up to the time of the intervention of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the Manchurian forces.

Underneath this struggle of the past summer and spring were two fairly clearly defined principles of government involved, one group favoring a centralized form of government and the other decentralization. In other words it was largely a struggle between the "federalists," and the "confederationists." Students of political science realize the differences existing between these two form of government, their advantages and disadvantages. A federal form of government naturally implies that all military and financial power as well as foreign relations are solely delegated to the Central Government, the separate states or provinces only retaining such powers as are delegated to them by the constitution or granted to them by the central authorities. A confederation presupposes that each state or province shall have control over military and financial affairs and also considerable latitude in dealings with foreign nations. History is filled with examples reminding us of the inadvisability of adopting a confederal form of government in the Chinese Republic and what has happened since the First Revolution of 1911 shows the unworkability of such a system for China. General George Washington, whose efforts made American independence possible, was reviled as a "tyrant, dictator and despot," for insisting that America should have a strong central government following the colonial revolution. That Washington was successful in his theories resuled in the United States being able to maintain peace, maintain public credit, establish public finances on a sound basis, create a strong navy, stimulate domestic manufactures and extend foreign trade. In the case of Germany, the country only became acutally unitsd after the dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The struggles which have occurred in China since the Nationalist Revolution of 1926-1927 have been the bitter struggles of the federalists and the confederationists. The recently concluded Chiang-Chang agreement definitely marked the victory of the federalists. This was the significant political turning-point in the Chinese Revolution during the present year.

Those who are familiar with what has taken place recently, both in Nanking and in Mukden, must realize that the semi-independent status which has existed in Manchuria for so many years, has now definitely passed by the complete transfer to the Central Government of all administrative rights over diplomacy, finance and communications in the four so-called Northeastern Provinces, otherwise, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol provinces. This means the definite accomplishment of the true aims of the revolution for the unification of China! As regards Manchurian diplomacy, the major problems have already been transferred to the Central Government at Nanking, the recently concluded understanding between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek providing for the transferrence of all matters concerned with both Russia and Japan to Nanking, with Marshal Chang

cooperating with the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the general good of the country.

On the question of Manchurian communications, it has been agreed that the three national railways, namely the Pei-Ning, Ssu-Tiao and Chi-Chang, of which the first mentioned had already been transferred to the Central Government, shall be placed under the sole control of the Nanking authorities as from January 1, 1931, and that the other provincial railways in Manchuria such as the Ku-Hai, Chi-Ton, Feng-Hai, Tiao-An Chi-Hei and Chi-Hai, while administration and management of these lines will be carried on as heretofore by the provincial governments concerned, control shall be transfered to the central Government so for as the right of supervision is concerned as from January 1, 1931.

With regard to financial affairs of the Three Eastern provinces it has been decided that while revenues from the land-tax shall be kept as heretofore by the provincial governments in Manchuria, all other revenues shall be remitted to the Central Government as from January 1, 1931, and that any necessary expenses required for the administration of Manchuria shall be defrayed by the Central Government.

Besides the foregoing, a decision is reported to have been reached between the Manchurian politico-military leader and President Chiang to the effect that that all the Manchurian forces are to be renamed as national defence armies of the Central Govrnmnt, Marshal Chang maintaining the actual power to command them, and that branch headquarters of the Party shall be established in each province of Manchuria by members who are at present serving as officials of the North Eastern provinces.

From the above, it is clear that Manchuria formerly semi-independent, is now more or less definitely incorporated into the federation of the Republic. By the agreement, Manchuria no longer has complete power over military and financial affairs and the power of dealing with the foreign powers. In other words, China has taken a further step toward federation and this without further warfare.

The Control Yuan

Another significant political development was the holding of the 4th Plenary Session of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, which brought about many reforms in the government, among which was the establishment of the Control Yuan.

Great importance is attached in political circles to the forcoming inauguration of the Control Yuan, preparations for which are being made by Yu Yiu-Jen, President of the Yuan. The belief is generally expressed that with the establishment of this new organ—whose function is to impeach corrupt and delinquent officials as well as to exercise close supervision over the accounts of the various Governments organs, eradication of corruption in officialdom and the building up of a clean government administration will be feasible.

In order to ensure, not only that the new Yuan may fully live up to the high expectation which Government leaders and the people in general entertain towards it; but that it may not degenerate into a normal organ, existing only in name,—of which, considering the delicacy of its task, there is great danger—only men of unimpeachable character, established reputation, and long history in the Party will be appointed as members of the new Yuan, Recommendations for the cadidates of the new posts are understood to have already been submitted by President Yu to the National Government and appointments are expected to be decided upon at the National Government Council next month.

Under the direct jurisdiction of the Yuan, there will be an Auditing Ministry, which will take over the present Central Auditing Council following inauguration of the Yuan. To ensure the exercise of close supervision over the accounts of the Provincial as well as Central Government organs, auditing departments, subordiate to the Auditing Ministry will be established in the various provinces throughout the country. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the system of having a government department, independent of and co-ordinate with the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial departments for the exercise of the powers of impeachment and censorship—while not a novel experiment in this country —is certainly a bold departure from long established Western political systems, in which the government powers are divided into the traditional three groups, viz., the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

More Laws Promulgated

For many reasons China had never promulgated her Civil Law. Judges and lawyers had to rely on reason, customs and former decisions of courts as principles of guidance. Not until recently, did the Legislative Yuan promulgate the Civil Code, comprising five books: (1) General Principle, (2) Obligations, (3) Things, (4) amily Relations, (5) Succession.

Many modern principles, notably the abolition of concubinage, and the equality of men and women, are embodied in the laws of family relations and succession, forming the last books of the new Civil Code.

Following are some of the outstading features of the new laws:

I. Equality of Men and Women: The principle that men and women should be entitled to equal rights, which was first set forth in the declaration of the first National Congress of Kuomintang delegates, is definitely incorporated in the new laws, as may be seen from the following provisions:

a. Whereas under the old law, a married women was restricted in her disposing capacity, that is, she could not dispose of her property without her husband's consent; under the new laws, women enjoy full and unrestricted disposing capacity.

b. While under the old law it was much easier for a husband to obtain a divorce; according to the new law, the grounds of divorce are the same in the case of husbands and wives.

c. The principle that unmarried daughters have the same right of property inheritance as sons, which was laid down some time ago by the Supreme Court is incorporated in the new law.

d. The duty of a wife to obey her husband, provided in he old law, is not recognized by the new law.

II. Restrictions on Marriage: In order to ensure that the issues of marriage are sound in mind and body, certain impedimets to marriage are imposed by the new law. These include: (1) legal age, (2) certain specified kinds of affinity between the parties, and (3) mental or other incurable diseases.

III. Abolition of concubinage: Concubines do not enjoy any legal status under the new law. The issues of concubines are not regarded as legitimate.

IV. The Duty of kindred to supply maintenance to each other is defined in such a way that while the maintenance of relatives who are really unable to support themselves is assured, economic independence of members of the family is also encouraged.

V. The old system of family organization is retained.

Among many other codes and regulations, the following are worthy of special mention:—Criminal Code. Civil Procedure Law, Company Law, Negotiable Law, Insurance Law, Maritime Law, Trade Marks Law, Press Law, Afforestation Law, Mining Law, Administrative Law—Law of Petition, Chamber of Commerce Law, Law on Industrial and Commercial Guides.

President Hu Han Ming of the Legislative Yuan said that as the result of their continuous labors, the Yuan has been able to complete laws comprising a total of over 6,000 articles. Practically all important civil, criminal, commercial and precedure laws had been either adopted or already promulgated. In the adoption

(*Continued on page 127*)

Is It Safe to Fly?

(By Francis D. Walton in the Nation, October 22)

ANOTHER dirigible, this one bound out for India from England, has gone down, carrying to death in flames forty-eight men, among them leaders of the Air Ministry to whom had been assigned the task of establishing the British empire in the air. The excuse-makers and the defenders of man's right to a place in the air—if he really wants it—rush forward to prevent a wholesale condemnation of a theory and practice of transportation through and above the clouds given to the world by the late Count Zeppelin.

We have assorted excuses: "It didn't have helium." "They shouldn't have used hydrogen." "After all, what is British airship experience? It stems, you know, from nothing more practical than the capture of the wreck of a German Zeppelin in the World War days." "Ours are sounder." "There was an error in navigation. They should never have been so low." And if these were not enough, the heavier-than-air men were on hand to offer others, to make clear the difference between "impractical Titans of the air" and our sturdier machines of wings that do not depend on gas to stay up.

But this time the heavier-than-air advocates were not permitted to smile and gloat so long as usual. The day after the R-101 crashed on a hillside near Beauvais, France, a Junkers plane of the Lufthansa Company, Vienna bound, came hurtling down from the skies to end in a tangled mass of metal near the Heilerau, Dresden's flying field, killing six men and two women.

These wrecks make big news stories, the dirigibles the bigger ones because there aren't so many dirigibles. The stories, with the alphabetized lists of the dead, in point hardly cold for breakfast consumption, make long and speculative reading. And reading we ask, "Is man getting anywhere in this dream of his to travel with the birds?" So each new failure brings demands for new answers to an old question, How safe is flying, really?

Each time it appears easier to give an honest affirmative answer to the query. For each time we have accumulated more figures, more impressive and more comprehensive ones than the last time, to show that between these regrettable accidents, frequently as they may appear to come, there is being built up a solid, safe, and world-wide use of aircraft that can no longer be ignored. The Transit and Communications Section of the League of Nations furnishes the latest and most authoritative answer on the present status of the transportation work being done today off the surface of the earth. The League has just released its 1929 survey of world aviation. It tells us that during the past year airplanes operating on regular schedule flew a distance of 41,250,000 miles. More than 600,000 passengers were carried during the year on these regularly operated airways, with an average of 145,000 passengers carried a distance of 625 miles.

One Death in 8,000,000 Miles

Today there are 787,125 miles of railways in the world and there are 136,875 miles of established air routes. The first railroad was laid in the United States in 1828; our first regularly operated airway was opened in 1918. Last year 2,000 commercial airplanes were in constant operation over the existing network of the world's sky roads and successfully moved 14,000 tons of merchandise and postal matter. Here are more figures. There are now more than 10,000 airplanes of every kind in the United States, one for each 11,000 people. Several of this country's largest air-transport systems have a record of two or more years of regular operation without a single passenger death. The League's figures on air-transport mortality, based on statistics covering a five-year period, are one passenger death for every 2,441,405 miles flown in the United States; one for every 2,331,815 miles flown in Great Britain. This it must be remembered is for a five-year period, with the mortality rate falling in each successive year. Today the death-rate in the air in the United States is approximately one death in every 8,000,000 miles flown.

These are figures which should have some significance. There are more available for those who may care for them. But what can we make of them? The answer is, exactly nothing. This is so for the reason that a comparison of flying experience with railroad experience based on the present-day operations of both shows us that the railroads are about 100 times safer than air travel. But this conclusion does not take into consideration the comparative ages of the two forms of travel. We do find from studying the statistics of air transport that each year the record of safety in airplane operation grows stronger and the deaths become fewer per million miles flown. If then we should take the comparative ages of air and railroad travel and assign an arbitrary value to the difference, it might be possible to project the curves to a point that would show that in the future a seat in an airplane will be safer than a seat in a Pullman.

But we shall get nowhere with such comparisons. America's 26,000,000 automobiles killed more than 25,000 people last year. The country's 10,000 planes accounted for 178 deaths. Shall we compare these? No, for there would be no satisfactory answer there to our question, Is there danger in the air? There is one thing pertinent in these last figures. The 25,000 automobile deaths do not deter the users of the four-wheel machines from continuing to drive their cars. And the reason does not seem hard to find. Common sense born of actual experience with the machine informs the automobile driver that the motor car each year proves a safe conveyance in covering millions of miles. The death-rate becomes really insignificant, not by virtue of the available statistics, but purely as a result of personal experience. It is because people generally lack personal experience in aircraft that the crashing of a dirigible on the other side of the world or a serious accident to a single plane convinces them that flying is dangerous. The 10,000 planes that flew successfully are ignored, the record of safe operation of the dirigibles is thrown out, and the two failures are taken as confirmation of a personal conviction that aviation is unreasonably unsafe.

Causes of Accidents

For most of us there seems to be a mystery behind air accidents. It must once and for all be accepted that airplanes today do not just fall without reason or disintegrate in flight. Germany, Italy, the United States, France, and Russia—countries which do the bulk of the world's flying today—have been compiling statistics for some years on the causes of airplane accidents. In all these countries the largest single contributory cause is the same. It is listed as "personnel error" or "personnel failure," more commonly called "pilot trouble." In 1929 the United States government, through its Bureau of Aeronautics, reported that 55.75 per cent of all the air accidents were attributable to personnel. The next largest cause was engine failure, which accounted for 18.95 per cent. Airplane structural failures caused 11.26 per cent, this figure taking the burden of deaths in experimental aircraft, including stunt performances; and miscellaneous causes, 8.47 per cent. In the miscellaneous class weather was credited with 4.12 per cent; airport and terrain, 2.12 per cent; darkness, 0.61 per cent; and other miscellaneous causes, 1.62 per cent.

The figures as they come to us appear to be sufficiently eloquent to disprove any claim that human flight is inherently fallible. Rather the figures would suggest that we need a new type of pilot—not an ex-war flier or a dare-devil of the air-mail trails who has only his own life and a motto from the writings of Herodotus to consider. We need, rather, more "railroad engineers of the air." Science has recently given us through the inventive genius of the late Elmer A. Sperry the mecaviator, which automatically keeps a plane on an even flight keel without any attention required from the pilot. And although blind landing has not been solved, blind flying through fog, rain, and clouds is now possible and the airways division of the Bureau of Aeronautics has recently installed an electrical sky road over the Alleghanies, through the medium of the radio beacon, which mail and passenger pilots can now follow merely by reading an instrument on the dashboard of their planes.

Other improvements will come. The successful development of the autogiro suggests the possibility of slow perpendicular descent for all types of heavier-than-air machines. There will be further development of automatic weather reporting, and a widening margin between the top speed and the landing speed of planes, the real secret of safety in flight. All of these will place less and less importance on the obviously fallible human element. The airplane mortality rate will continue to decline, and the possibility of an accident in the face of the mounting total of safe mileage will dwindle into the insignificance which the auto accident now enjoys.

But for those who would fly today, thinking of the R-101 and the Junkers plane that crashed at Hellerau

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A Frank Discussion of Some of the Problems Involved in Chinese-American Relations!

(Several weeks ago Dr. Henry P. Chiu (丘漢平) who is professor of comparative immigration law in the Government 'Chinan' University, sent The Review the following article dealing largely with anti-alien, or anti-Chinese immigration legislation which has been enacted in the United States. The Editor of The Review, desiring a full and frank discussion of both sides of the question, submitted Dr. Chiu's article to an American, a native of one of the Pacific Coast states, who has made a study of the subject of Chinese-American relations. As a result of a perusal of Dr. Chiu's article, the American, who desires his name withheld, submitted a reply, the text of which appears herewith in parallel columns along with Dr. Chiu's discussion. It is the hope of the editor of The Review that these frank discussions of this important problem may lead to a better understanding on both sides).

The Chinese Exclusion Law and Its Effect

BY DR. HENRY P. CHIU

DURING the last three decades, the United States has been paving the way for a better understanding of her relations with China. In many places the Chinese nation has the hand of the United States in international affairs. Since the return of the Boxer Indemnity, her influence upon China has been growing tremendously. On the other hand, the increase of returned students from the States has also promoted a better prospect between the two sister Republics. With such a wholesome background, it seems that there is no unsolved problem of Sino-American relations.

However if we just go back to the history of the American legislation for the last fifty years we will not fail to find that the United States has heaped up the hatred upon the helpless Chinese there. And in many cases, she even tore down the integrity of the Chinese nation. When for example the anti-Chinese agitation was at its height, a respectable American publicly uttered the following words:

"The Chinese are inferior to any race God ever made....I think there are none so low....Their people have got the perfection of crimes of four thousand years .... I believe the Chinese have no souls to save; and if they have, they are not worth the saving."

This statement was made by the representative of the Municipality of San Francisco before the Congressional Committee of 1876. No Chinese who has read over the paragraph remains cool. Remember, statements of this kind are not without parallel today. The conception that the Chinese is inferior to any race is now deeply rooted in the minds of the American people. If we stop a moment in the State of Colorado or Carolina, I can not remember the exact state, we meet with such an unpleasant ballad as the following one:

"Ch'ink, Ch'ink, Ch'ink,
Eat Dead Rats,
Leave none to old cats."

Nor is this all. The Chinese in the United States have been contemptuously nicknamed as Chinaman or Ch'ink. In many public places their presence is regarded with ridicule. The State of Mississippi even prohibits the native born Chinese who by virtue of the Constitution become American citizens to study in the white school and requires that they must go to the colored school for education.

Now with such a background of the Sino-American relations, can we expect a better and closer understanding between the two sister Republics? Unless the two nations are in concord, it is idle to talk of friendly relation. At present, China may not be in a position to wage war against the leading power, but nevertheless her sensible people are strong enough to overcome the undue humiliation of any nation. In spite of many efforts on the part of the United States to better the understanding of the Chinese nation, there remains a barrier in front of such an understanding. This barrier is the erection of that most contemptuous law, the so-called *Chinese Exclusion Law*. Chinese must be excluded *in toto* because of their race. Is this justice? Certainly not. On the other hand, we do not deny the sovereign right of the United States to restrict the immigration. Our only objection which consists of the clue to the understanding

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How the California Anti-Chinese Agitation Developed

BY AN AMERICAN

DURING those days in California when the anti-Chinese agitation was at its height, it is well to remember that of a population for San Francisco of about 100,000, one-third were Chinese. This same relative proportion obtained in Sacramento and in some of the smaller towns. This Chinese population was on the increase. Furthermore, it is necessary to bear in mind that the type of Chinese who came to California in those days represented the poor peasant and laboring classes from certain sections in Kwangtung Province. The percentage of illiteracy ran very high, that is illiteracy in the Chinese as well as in the English language. Naturally, a large percentage were even unable to speak English, in fact there are Chinese in San Francisco today who have lived there for decades who still speak no English and who do not read or write their own language. Now if we reverse the situation and imagine a sudden influx into a certain section of China of distinctly alien peoples on a relatively lower economic level than the native inhabitants themselves, representing in those cities and towns numbers equal to as much as one-third of the native poulation, and speaking an entirely different language, with different social customs, and with no prospects of a let-up in the increase in numbers of these immigrants, I imagine the Chinese in those communities would be very much disturbed over the complexities of the situation and the prospects for the future. They would, undoubtedly, take measures to protect themselves from being overwhelmed by this threatening economic menace. On the other hand, had the type of Chinese who migrated to California in those early days been of the upper class of well educated business men or scholars, or men with capital who sought investments in that new territory, conditions would have been entirely different, as their standards of living and literacy would have been more nearly akin to those of the American population, and would have offered no serious economic problems.

During the latter part of the 19th century the laboring element in California was becoming a matter of consequence in connection with industrial developments on the Pacific Coast. They naturally resented what was called "cheap Chinese labor", as these Chinese in California in those days lived on an exceedingly low economic basis, crowded together under unsanitary conditions and with little or no conception of civic obigations. In contrast, the American laborer was obliged to live in a far less congested, hence more costly manner, and with far greater financial demands in the civic welfare of the community.

It is well also to bear in mind that the Chinese in California in those days lacked intelligent public-spirited leadership. They allowed the sordid phases of their existence to be capitalized so that the Chinatown of San Francisco was extensively advertised all over the United States for its opium dens, mysterious underground compartments, tong wars, and other unfavorable aspects. Undoubtedly certain Chinese themselves profited by the featuring of these unfavorable aspects of their population in certain cities of California. It is not intended to imply by this statement that the Chinese did not in many respects of the word come to be known favorably in California. As vegetable venders, laundrymen, household servants, and even in a business sense, they were

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THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW AN ITS EFFECT

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of the relations of the two sister Republics of the Pacific, lies in the discrimination. The non-white peoples are rapidly developing a national life and a military power. They no longer remain passive and submissive. They have already demonstrated their quality in intellegence and power. The Chinese of today are not the same as their brethren in former times. For this reason, the barrier must be torn down. If this is not done, there will be one day when the two nations will settle accounts at the points of swords. Let us see what makes up the barrier.

In order that the reading public may have a better knowledge of the problem. I shall endeavor, in this paper, to present the statement as clearly and as concisely as possible. For the sake of convenience, the problem may be stated in the following manner: (1) The Age of Welcome, (2) The Age of Agitation (3) and the Age of Exclusion.

I—The Age of Welcome

It is easy to imagine that at the time of Independence the United States was almost a state without population. Free land was ever ready for the asking and cultivating; and men were needed in all lines of industries. Even poor immigrants were sure of a welcome. The invention of steamships and railroads facilated communication between the New World and the old one. On the other hand the chaos of the political situation in Europe at this time encouraged emigration to the United States. However the Chinese laborers did not proceed to the United States until the middle of the 19th century. The pioneer Chinese were received with welcome. The discovery of gold in California gave further incentive to the immigration of Chinese laborers into the New World. In 1853, there were only 42 Chinese but in the following year the figure jumps as high as 13,100. From 1853 to 1860, the Chinese were well received in gold mine and railroad construction. Little trouble was heard. Even as late as 1868, when the Burlingame Treaty was stipulated, the feeling of the American people in the most densely populated district in California was good, though the anti-Chinese agitation was now beginning its career. In a note to the State Department, J. R. Browne, the newly appointed American minister to China, said:

"It may interest you to know that the new treaty as reported by telegraph has met with the cordial indorsement of the press of California. There is no unfriendly feeling here toward the Chinese among the influential and respectable class of the community."

Moreover all the people of the Pacific coast desired large trading with China. This was voiced in the address of Governor Haight at a dinner given in honor of the Chinese envoy when they first landed at San Franscico in 1868. The Chinese immigrants in this period were highly praised by the employers in all lines of industries, for their energy and productiveness. In the second place, the number, of Chinese present in the States was comparatively small. Thirdly, the majority of these Chinese immigrants were in a different field of work. There the competition between the Chinese laborers and the American people was comparatively insignificant.

II—The Age of Agitation

But the exclusiveness of the Chinese in their living began to contribute a cause for agitation. After the Civil War, the United States had already attained a certain degree of material progress. The laborers along the Pacific coast desired to maintain a higher scale of wages. If the Chinese laborers or immigrants were in accord with their action, the trouble might be less, although it could not be entirely done away with. Indeed, the year of the Burlingame treaty already marks the turning point of the fate of the Chinese immigrants. While the capitalist class still welcomed the coming of Chinese, the laborers began to dislike them. In the beginning, the Chinese laborers worked under the protection of the capitalist class, but this could not last long once the laboring class objected. This is why Mr. Browne said in his note that the respectable and *influential Americans* did not have unfriendly feeling toward the Chinese. The very statement implies that the laboring class was not all friendly to the Chinese. So that immediately after the stipulation of the Burlingame treaty, the anti-Chinese movement grew rapidly. From 1865 to 1880, the agitation against the Chinese showed itself in many ways: public opinion and state legislation being the most conspicuous. Besides holding meetings against Chinese labor and persecuting the Chinese immigrants in their trades and occupations, the laboring class sought aid by petitioning the Legislature and Congress for remedy. They failed to realize their efforts. In 1877, a convention of workingmen was held at Sacramento, in which was adopted as one of the resolutions the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty. Late in October of the same year, one hundred and fifty agitators met to effect a permanent organization of the Workingmen's Party, of which Denis Dearney was chosen President. As the leader had his political ambition in aim, he made use of the occasion of the anti-Chinese agitation as a cause against the government. The slogan was to "GET RID OF CHINESE in the States BY ALL MEANS." In consequence of the agitation, the State of California introduced many laws and ordinances against the resident Chinese and their further coming. The following three years witnessed the sudden drop of Chinese immigration. Thus the statistics show: 1877, 8,992; 1879, 9604; and 1880, 5,802.

However, the anti-Chinese agitation in this period was in the main sponsored by the laboring class. The Federal Government and the Courts were not yet aware of the necessity of such a movement. They still held the scale of justice without any discrimination against the Chinese immigrants. And in some cases they showed their benevolence to the helpless Chinese. Indeed, in the period of Agitation, it was the laboring class which played the leading role. In spite of many state enactments passed against the Chinese immigrants, the Supreme Court of the United States was ever ready to declare their unconstitutionality.

The reason that the courts were showing sympathy over the anti-Chinese movement lies in the desire of the central government to take over the control of all dealings with the foreign nations. Since the termination of the Civil War, the United States on various occasions had curtailed the power of individual state in many important matters. This attitude shows itself most conspicuous in the higher tribunals.

III—The Age of Exclusion

The state laws which had been enacted having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and every other means of relief proving ineffectual, it was finally determined to appeal to Congress. Accordingly, as early as December 22, 1869, at the second session of the Forty-First Congress ,an effort was made, but without success, to secure restriction legislation. In the following two Congresses numerous memorials, resolutions of public meetings, and petitions, one of which numbered over sixteen thousand signatures, were presented to the same effect. They equally met with failure; but the movement was now gradually creeping in among the influential classes. Therefore at the first session of the Forty-Fourth Congress these renewed appeals for relief met for the first time with a favorable response. A joint resolution was introduced and passed calling upon the President of the United States to "open negotiations with the Chinese government for the purpose of modifying the provisions of the treaty between the two countries and restricting the same to commercial purposes."

"Subsequently at the same session another joint resolution was passed requesting the President to present to the Chinese government an additional article to the treaty of July 28, 1868, reserving mutually to the two governments the right to regulate, restrict, or prevent immigration to their respective countries. These authoritative requests on the part of Congress failed to secure the desired relief....Recognizing the exigency, the Legislature of California appointed a special committee whose report ably set forth the objections to the Chinese. Subsequent to this a joint committee appointed by the Forty-Fourth Congress collected voluminous testimony upon the same subject and by a majority report urged upon the Executive Department the necessity for an immediate change of the Burlingame Treaty, to the end that such immigration might be restricted or prevented." *Congressional Record, 45th Congress, 3rd Session, Dec.* 2,1878, *Feb.* 3, 1879, *Vol. VIII, Pt.* 1. *p.* 193.

In the Forty-Fifth Congress, 1879, a bill relating to the previous resolution on the exclusion of Chinese persons from further immigration into the United States was passed by both houses.

When the bill was sent to President Hayes for approval, he returned it with his message of veto in view of the existing treaty regulating the immigration. "The second topic," said the President, "which interested the two governments, under the actual conditions of things which prompted the Burlingame Treaty, was adequate protection, under the solemn and definite guarantee of a treaty, of the Chinese already in this country and those who should seek our shores....Its abrogation, were the rest of the treaty left in force, would leave them to such treatment as we should voluntarily accord them by our laws and customs. Any treaty obligation would be wanting to restrain our liberty of action toward them or to measure or sustain the right of the Chinese government to complain or redress in their behalf." *Ibid, p.* 606. But he intimated the importance of the problem, saying that "I regard the very discontent of the people of the Pacific States....as deserving the most serious attention by the people of the whole country and a solicitous interest on the part of Congress and the executive." *Ibid.* Soon after the occasion, steps were taken to approach the desired end. The Chinese commissioners later submitted a note in response on October 7, 1880, in which the following view is worthy of notice:

"In the many years of Chinese emigration to California hundreds of lines of enterprises have arisen. The Chinese have given a large amount of their labor to the American people, and the benfits of that labor to America have certainly not been few....But complaints arise because the Chinese do good work for small remuneration ....Formerly, when there was a demand for these laborers, the only fear was that they would not go there; and now, because of competition, there exists a desire that they stay away....Recognizing the fact that abuses would arise incident upon the increase of Chinese emigration the Foreign Office consented last year to enter upon negotiations with Mr. Seward to prohibit the four classes of coolie laborers, criminals, prostitutes, and diseased persons from going thither."

In spite of the strength of the argument advanced in the Chinese memorandum, the Chinese government was finally compelled to enter into a new treaty which gives right to the United States that she "may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming of residence" of the Chinese laborers to her shores, "but may not absolutely prohibit it." The Chinese government, however, expressed a limitation in the treaty that "Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse." This provison is the only chance under which the Chinese might claim protection. But it is very clear to a man of common sense that such a clause amounts to nothing more than a statement. In the years which follow, the Congress was making every step to enforce both the letter and the spirit of the treaty. After a lapse of less than one year from the date of ratification, a law was passed to enforce treaty stipulations. This marks the first page of the Chinese-Exclusion-Law. The legislation of 1882 is but an introductory. More details will be presently noticed.

A Champion for China

However, both during and after the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Law of 1882, the Chinese still had sympathies from the minority. Though Mr. Miller of California, a representative of that supposedly most grieved state, may be cited as the leading man for the introduction of the law, yet the minority questioned: "I proceed to inquire, does this bill violate our treaty with the Chinese Empire? This is certainly a most important question. We cannot afford to be both dishonest and unjust. We degrade ourselves in the esteem of the civilized world if we even hesitate to keep our treaty obligations. We ought to keep faith even with the heathen and the idolator....We are too great to do a little thing or a mean one for any cause, much less to secure the end aimed at by this legislation. China—call her heathen if you will—has kept her every treaty obligation with us in the most generous good faith. She never failed and ever murmured. ....In our first treaty of thirty-eight years ago she promised us "a perfect, permanent, and universal place and sincere and cordial amity," and she has kept that promise with no Punic faith." *Congressional Record, Vol. XIII, Pt.* 3, *p* 2185.

Immediately after passage of the legislation of 1882, the Supreme Court was gradually aware of the national sentiment and the interpretation of the law was in favor of the prohibition. Although in the *Chew Heong v. United States,* 112 *U. S.* 536, the judgment was rendered in favor of the Chinese upon the due interpretation of the law, Mr. Justice Field, who later handled all cases against the Chinese persons, attached a long dissenting opinion to the case.

He felt that a restriction upon the further coming of the Chinese persons was necessary in order "to prevent the degradation of white labor, and to preserve to ourselves the inestimable benefits of our Christian civilization."

Since the pronouncement of the highest judicial tribunal the United States has completely abrogated the operation of the Sino-American treaty, so far as that relating to the immigration is concerned. For the treaty only gives to the United States the right to "regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence" of Chinese, but "not absolutely prohibit it." The legislation of 1882, later amended by the Act of July 5, 1884, was temporary, for a period of ten years only, but was continued for an additional period of ten years by the Act of May 5, 1892. The United States was still more or less living up to her treaty obligations, for she by virtue of the clause of suspension might suspend such coming of Chinese persons when necessary. However, the prohibition of the Chinese immigration was made permanent by the Act of April 2, 1902, as amended by the Act of April 27, 1904, in view of the sooner expiration of Sino-American treaty of 1894 which stipulated for a period of ten years only. When the validity of such an act was challenged before the highest tribunal, it was pronounced that if the act of 1902 is in any way inconsistent with any treaty obligations which might appear to be in force after the expiration of the treaty of 1894, the latter must be held to be abrogated under the power which Congress has to repeal or modify even a treaty, if it shall deem the public welfare so demands." *Hong Wing v. U. S.* (1905) 142 *Fed.* 128, *certiorari denied* (1906) 201 *U. S.* 643. This doctrine continues in force even at present. See *Yee Wong v. White* (1921) 256 *U. S.* 399. Now we want to ask a simple question: Can the United States as a nation have right to abrogate a treaty which she prevailed upon the other party to enter into? The parties to the treaty are two sides, each pledging itself to give *bona fidei* execution. Are we not astonished to hear that one of the contracting parties may abrogate it at pleasure? It is true that as a general rule of law the later statute prevails over the prior one. But that is a rule of domestic legislations only. It can scarcely apply to an agreement made by two parties without, however, express reservation of the right of abrogation at the will of either party. We are remindful of Mr. Jay's remarks on the Federalists regarding the sanctity of treaties who were averse to their being the supreme laws of the land. "These gentlemen" he said, "would do well to reflect that a treaty is only another name for a bargain and that it would be impossible to find a nation who would make any bargain with us, which should be binding on them absolutely, but on us only so long and so far as we may think proper to be bound by it. They who make laws may, without doubt, amend or repeal them; and it will not be disputed that they who make treaties may alter or cancel them; but still let us not forget that treaties are made, not by only one of the contracting parties, but by both; and, consequently, that as the consent of both was essential to their formation at first, so must it ever afterwards be to alter or cancel them." The *Federalist,* No LXIV.

If Mr. Jay were alive to-day, he would be at a loss to find that the spirit of the Federalists still dominates among legislatures and courts in the construction of the validity of treaties. Putting aside the judicial opinion, we may pick up the view of the State Department which is supposed to keep in touch with the international politics and the knowledge of international law. In speaking of the treaty obligations, Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, said: "If there be a question between either treaty and subsequent Chinese legislation, the Department's opinion is that, *internationally, such legislation cannot affect treaty obligations.*" *MS. Inst., China, IV,* 101 (1885). This sounds a paradox. A little reflection will soon reveal the inconsistancy in the proposition. Can a state live up to its obligations internationally when it has abrogated its treaty with the other nation? Certainly not.

Nor is this all. If we look at the constitutional provision which provides that a treaty shall be the supreme law of the land, we can't help pointing out that it is beyond the scope of the legislature to abrogate a treaty. If such a right should have existed, there is no necessity for the United States to enter into a treaty with a foreign nation. When such a complaint was made to the

Government, the complainant could only have the following response: "Internationally such legislation does not affect treaty obligations," Or "The United States as a sovereign nation has the freedom of action in regard to her domestic affairs." In either case the United States rids herself easily of any treaty obligations.

On the other hand, when the United States presents complaints to the other state, she demands an effectual answer. Thus, in the matter of the *Claims of John D. Metzger & Co. v. Hayti*, the arbitrator, represented by Hon. William R. Day, said: "It need hardly be stated that the obligations of a treaty are as binding upon nations as are private contracts upon individuals. This principle has been too often cited by publicists and enforced by international decisions to need amplification here. I find that the law authorizing double taxation upon foreigners, so far it relates to American citizens, was in violation of treaty right." *For. Rel.* 1901, 272. Although under the constitution and laws of the State of Hayti the commune of Port-au-Prince is alone responsible for the unlawful collection of the license taxes, yet in the opinion of the United States the Republic of Hayti shall be liable notwithstanding the latter's constitution and laws to the contrary. In view of the case just mentioned, it appears to be a policy of the United States that she may fetter the other nation with treaty stipulations and not otherwise. But unfortunately a treaty is made by two or more parties. No contracting party has the unilateral right to modify or abrogate it. In regard to the immigration, there is no doubt that it is an accepted maxim of international law that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe. But it is doubtful, however, that the matter cannot be regulated by a treaty which is being agreed upon by the two High Contracting Powers. Needless to say, a treaty ceases to be binding so soon as anything which formed an implied condition of its obligatory force at the time of its conclusion is essentially altered. This principle is known as the doctrine of *Rebus sic stantibus*. But we can hardly apply this rule to the Sino-American treaties relating to the regulation of immigration. Every such treaty was initiated by the United States and agreed to by the last Empire. Yet immediately after the ratification Congress pushed out numerous legislations contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaties. Protests on the part of China were fruitless. The United States Government justified itself on "the rights and welfare of its people."

In the fall of 1885, scores of Chinese at Rock Springs were killed and mutilated, and many were seriously wounded, and large amount of property was destroyed or appropriated by the rioters. *House Executive Documents*, 1885-6, *Vol. XXX*, *no* 102, pp. 4, 33-43. Telegrams of urgent appeal showered the office of the Chinese Legation at Washington, which immediately brought the matter to the attention of the United States government, through the Secretary of State, and demanded reparation and protection for the Chinese resident in the United States. Delaying the matter for about three months, Mr. Bayard, then Secretary, in his reply said:

Outraged by Aliens

"The assailants, equally with the assailed, were strangers in our land. In strict truth, the hospitality of a friendly country, no less than the rights of peaceable sojourners therein, may be said to have been outraged by a body of aliens, who, being permitted by the generosity of our laws to enter our borders and roam unchecked and at will throughout its jurisdiction, freely and profitably selecting their places of abode and finding occupation therein, have abased the privileges thus accorded to them and committed gross breaches of the public peace, suddenly and doubtless with the knowledge that nowhere within summons could any police organization be found in sufficient force to stay their criminal hands. . . . Before the law alien and native are equal . . . Nothing can be clearer than the enunciaton of the doctrine of Government non-liability on that occasion. While denouncing such outrages as disgraceful and in criminal violation of law and order, it was emphatically denied that the acts in question created any obligation on the part of the United States arising out of the good faith of nations toward each other, for the losses thus occasioned by and to individuals."

Be that as it may President Cleveland in his Message to Congress did not fail to admit the truth of the lamentable incident. "So long as," said the Message, "the Chinese Minister, under his instructions, makes this the basis of an appeal to the principles and convictions of mankind, no exception can be taken. But when he goes further, and, taking as his precedent the action of the Chinese Government in past instances where the lives of American citizens and their property in China have been endangered, argues a reciprocal obligation on the part of the United States to indemnify the Chinese subjects who suffered at Rock Springs, it became necessary to meet his argument and to deny, most emphatically, the conclusions he seeks to draw as to the existence of such a liability, and the right of the Chinese Government to insist upon it." But in view of this most atrocious incident, the President was induced to bring the matter to the benevolent consideration of the Congress. in order that that body, in its high discretion, "may direct the bounty of the Government in aid of innocent and peaceful strangers whose maltreatment has brought discredit upon the country; *with the distinct understanding that such action is in no wise to be held as a precedent, is wholly gratuitous, and is resorted to in a spirit of pure generosity toward those who are otherwise helpless.*" *Ibid, pp.3, (italics are mine).*

Soon after the incident several bills were introduced in both houses to the effect of abrogating treaties with China. See *Senate Journal*, 49th *Congress*, 1st *Sess.*, *p.* 280 *et seq.* The subsequent legislations were and still are in consonance with this idea.

"Harsh Measures Against Chinese"

The American Government and the Legislature still went on to make the most harsh rules of law in order that not a single Chinese might appear in the New World. When the treaty of 1894 was to be terminated in 1904, the Act of 1902 was immediately amended to restrict the exact meaning of such terms as "teacher," "student." "merchant," etc. There were only one or two senators with enlightened mind who couldn't help uttering such words as the following:

"We have treaties with China, and we ought to keep those treaties not only in their letter, but in their spirit. This country cannot afford to disregard its treaties, but we must keep them scrupulously; we must not 'keep the word of promises to the ear and break it to the hope.'

"We do not consult China as to these definitions; we fix them in this bill arbitrarily, and, in my judgment, in a way that entitles China to seriously complain that we are not attempting in a fair spirit to observe the provisions of that treaty." *Cong. Rec., vol.* 35, *pp.* 3723, 3724. In support of the fair opinion, Mr. Platt instanced the restricted meaning placed upon the term 'teacher' by the bill of 1902, to which he did not agree. And the term 'student' is even worse. In a note to the State Department, Dec. 10, 1901, Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, then Minister to the United States, could no help remarking that such a definition of "student" could not be found in a dictionary of the English language.

In spite of the protests on the part of the Empire, such a meaning of student was later carried into the Act of 1902. "This definition of this section," spoke Mr. Platt before the House, "entirely changes the understanding of the parties when this treaty was made, and fixes a definition for the word "student" that nobody ever heard of or thought of until it was defined either by Treasury regulation or by this bill, a definition which, if notice were taken of it, would make us, as it seems to me, absolutely ridiculous."

Moreover, some of the enlightened justices also expressed their most sincere statements in the Chinese Exclusion Cases. In a case decided by Mr. Justice Holmes who rendered the judgment against the Chinese persons, Mr. Justice Brewer, the most benovelent justice speaking for the Chinese, remarked as follows:

"Finally, let me say that the time has been when many young men from China came to our educational institutions to pursue their studies, when her commerce sought our shores, and her people came to build our railroads, and when China looked upon this country as her best friend, if all this be reversed and the most populous nation on earth becomes the great antagonist of this republic, the careful student of history will recall the words of Scripture, "they have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind," and for cause of such antagonism need look no further than the treatment accorded during the last wenty years by this country to the people of that nation." 194 *U. S.*, 161.

The passage just mentioned deserves our respect as well as attention. The justice calls upon his Government and Courts to steer a better policy. On the other hand, it is the duty of the intelligent Chinese to bring out the problem into the light so that a solution may be made towards the permanence of the friendly relations which have been partly built up by the two republics.

Shanghai, December 8, 1930.

Luchu Islands Where Nine of Commodore Perry's Men Found a Last Resting-Place

(This interesting article about the little-known Luchu Islands was written by V. H. Brown, who is connected with the Moji, Japan, sales offices of the Standard Oil Company. It appeared in the October number of the Mei-Foo Shield, Socony house-organ published at Shanghai)

ABOUT 375 miles from each of the ports of Shanghai, Keelung and Kagoshima, southernmost port of Japan proper, lies Okinawa, largest of the Luchu Islands. Two days distant from Japan, four from Formosa, and unapproachable by steamers of over 1,500 tons due to the shallowness of the water, these islands are virtually unknown to foreigners. They are known as "The Home of Typhoons," and about the only places in which their name appears in print are marine weather reports.

The first important foreign "discovery" of the Luchus was made by British Captain Basil Hall about 115 years ago. The first American description of the Luchus was written by Bayard Taylor, a member of Commodore Perry's squadron, which stayed for two months in Naha, only port of Okinawa. While there Perry received the forced hospitality of Prince Sho, more or less the ruler, in his colorful palace which is now in ruins. Nine of Perry's men died there and are buried in a rather desolate part of the nearby shore.

Of the origins of the people of the Luchus and their early history, scientists and historians have few theories and less knowledge, although all agree that they are not of Malayan descent. From about 500 years ago to the last century they were closely connected with China in culture, manners, sympathies and trade. However, Japan had long desired these islands and early in the last century made an opportunity to annex them.

The opportunity was created when a junk full of Luchuans was wrecked on the southern coast of Formosa and when all but one or two of its occupants made a tasty repast for the Formosan savages. When news of this quaint banquet reached Tokyo, Japan advised China that she would send soldiers to Formosa to avenge this outrage to "Japanese subjects" and from then on the Luchus have been Japanese territory. At first dominance by Japan was resented by the Luchuans, but at present the six or seven hundred thousand people in these 36 islands are as loyal to their Emperor as are any of the Japanese.

In appearance, the people are somewhat more western than oriental in regard to their features. The backs of the hands of the women were formerly covered with tatooing, a different design for women of each island. The Luchuans say that this was done to make the Japanese stop carrying off their women, but the Japanese deny this and the practice is now prohibited. However, all the older women have these marks.

The hair of the women is arranged in a manner suggestive of the top-knots of Korean men, with a single ornament which almost exactly duplicates a mashieniblick. The metal is gold or one of several cheaper metals, depending on the position in life of its owner. Many of the older men still wear their hair in a sort of top-knot like that of Korean men. The women have no headdress, but the former headgear of the men was a round, flat-topped affair quickly made by an ingenious arrangement of banana leaves. There is no native footgear. The kimono-like dress of both men and women is of a cloth of alternating light and dark brown stripes, made from the fibres of banana leaves. The banana also serves, or did serve, as the bulk of the common people's diet.

Women Do the Work

Of the natives the women are the only ones who appear to work—they are the only ones to be seen in the market, squatting under their huge stationary umbrellas which are necessary to protect them and their wares from the very sudden, very heavy showers, which come without warning. The women also remind one of the Korean coolies in that they carry on their heads loads as amazingly heavy as the latter do on their backs. The other beast of burden in the Luchus is a horse identical in size with Korean ponies.

The most apparent activity of the men is the swift paddling of canoes cut from a single log, possibly in quest of fish, but to all appearances merely for the pleasure of it.

The main exports of the islands are sugar, potatoes, pigs, bananas, and lily bulbs. Another article of export is a foreign style hat made from the leaves of the adamba plant which compares very favorably with Panama hats, but perhaps the most famous export is brilliant red lacquer ware similar to that made in Foochow, China.

Among other reasons (all of which appear in the unexpurgated edition of this classic) one to support the Luchus' claim to fame and prove them unique is that during their long history they have had no wars either internal or foreign. When Napoleon was in exile at St. Helena some of his visitors who had recently passed through the Luchus mentioned that fact to him. He is said to have answered to the effect that either they were misinformed, or else there wasn't any such country.

Although not in tropical waters, the islands are tropical in appearance, with their coral shores and reefs; innumerable, gaudy colored fish in the clear, shallow waters; the banana and banyan trees and a sort of pine which faintly resembles a palm; and the cheap reed and thatch-roofed huts of the country people. Most of the streets are lined with coral stone walls, and most houses enclosed by them, as the islands are very low and are constantly swept by typhoons.

Tombs That Last for Centuries

In strange contrast to the cheapness and frailty of the houses are the surprisingly large numbers of huge stone and concrete tombs, each of which costs many times the value of one house, and which are built to last for centuries. All are built in hillsides, or carved out of solid rock leaving only the front and top exposed. As they have no religion but a reverence for their ancestors, the only end in life or in death to the Luchuans is possession of a stalwart tomb.

When they die, Luchuans are placed inside their tombs and the doors are sealed for about 5 years. At the end of that time the doors are opened, the bones cleaned and placed in jars which are then replaced in the tomb. The bodies of especially dear friends are not exhumed for 7 or 8 years in order to make sure that the bones are entirely devoid of flesh, for it is an old Luchuan belief that if there is any flesh left on them, their owner was very bad indeed.

In view of the fact that the people have no religion, it is rather strange to note that in only one of the 36 islands, a small one nearest Japan, are there any foreign missionaries. On this island nearly every native is Catholic and has been for many years. There is a small Norman cathedral there, incongruous in its surroundings of Japanese and native houses. To the best of my knowledge, the last permanent foreign missionary in any of the other islands departed at about the time of Commodore Perry's visit. It may not make the hearts of missionaries and kindred spirits pulsate with holy joy to learn that, in spite of the fact that there is little Christianity in 35 of the islands, crime is practically unknown and jails have practically no inmates.

One of the few books in English which mentions these islands especially deplores the local marriage customs. They are extremely simple but cannot fail to find those who recoil in horror from them. The bride-to-be is brought to the bride-groom's house, and immediately on her arrival he and his "best men" depart for the only social center, the only place of amusement and entertainment of the land. Here the guests sit on the floor in Japanese style and are regaled with delicious food which comes from every imaginable part of a pig, and very pleasant but extremely potent native liquor. Soon after the meal begins, two of the attractive entertainers begin to offer an almost endless repertoire of dances more Latin than Oriental, and with many varied and colorful costumes. They are aided by 3 or 4 others who, with a drum, snake-skin jamisen, a harplike affair, and their voices produce a strange, wailing sort of music which is

(Continued on page 124)

The Government of the Straits Settlements and China

BY FUCHAO K. WONG

AT last the elite of British industry and commerce have awakened to the critical situation which they are facing. Headed by Sir Ernest Thompson, an Economic Mission to the Far East has been organized, comprising such prominent business leaders as Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. James Bell, Mr. W. A. Crowther, Mr. Reginald Morcom, Mr. Louis Beale, as well as some leading cotton manufacturers like Mr. F. W. Bichenough, Mr. F. Duxbury, Mr. George Green, etc. The Mission left England on September 19, and has just arrived in Shanghai. It is in China that the Mission aims to spend the major part of its time, making concrete investigations of business conditions around the vicinity of Shanghai, Mukden, Tientsin, and Canton and cultivating friendly relations with the various trade organizations in China. The purpose of the Mission is two-fold. As declared by Sir Ernest Thompson, the Mission's real work shall be to study British commerce in China. This is its primary destination. Secondly, the Mission aims at expanding the British cotton goods market in the Far East. The fact that of the £17,000 laid out to finance the trip of the Mission to the Orient, Lancashire contributed £6,000 is ample proof of the expectation of success which the cotton magnates in England are nourishing toward this party.

There is every indication that China has immense potentialities to absorb British cotton goods and indeed there is unlimited room for the expansion of British trade. Foremost among the factors which contribute to the growth of trade relations between two nations, however, is national good will. One need not doubt the paramount influence which this single factor can wield. How does the British trade in China stand at present? In and around 1870, British goods occupied about 40% of China's total imports. After the May 30 incident, 1924, British imports experienced a sharp decline. In 1928, the total worth of British manufactures imported by China, Hongkong excluded, amounted to 113,125,000 HK. taels, and in 1929, 118,657,000 HK. taels, which were about 9½% of China's imports. On the other hand, during the same period of time, American imports have increased from 6 to 17 per cent. What can be deduced from these figures? Have the masses of the Chinese people lost confidence in the sincerity and friendship of the British, which was firmly established in the past? Will it be to the advantage of the British people, nay, even to the Chinese people, should this confidence be entirely uprooted?

We must inquire where British rule and policy comes into the closest contact with the Chinese people and what reaction is thereby obtained. Of the nine million odd Chinese emigrants abroad, those residing in the Straits Settlements and Singapore, estimated to be about 1,300,000, rank by far the largest Chinese colony within the embrace of the British Empire. And what would the Chinese Government as well as the Chinese residents therein expect of the British Government in the Straits Settlements? Without the slightest hesitation, one will say fair and equal treatment. But a brief examination of the fact reveals the contrary.

Restrictions Which Cause Ill Feeling

In the beginning of 1928, the Straits Settlements Government, on the pretext of relieving unemployment and avoiding overcrowding, fell in line with the oppressive policy of the Dutch Government in Java and elsewhere, brought out an Immigration Restriction Ordinance, by which the Governor in Council is vested with the power to restrict the immigration of laborers into the colony and to provide for the removal or deportation from the colony of whoever deemed undesirable.

It is provided under section two of the said draft that neither a first or second class passenger on any ship, nor the personal servant of such a passenger shall be regarded as an immigrant laborer, and under section three of the same draft, that any person, other than those exempted within section 2, entering into the colony or a Malay State by sea for the purpose of performing domestic service or manual labor is considered an immigrant laborer prohibited within the Act. It is obvious that, by these provisions, all the third class passengers, except those who happen to be the servants of the first or second class passengers, will be denied admittance into the colony or the Malay States. Since a goodly portion of the million Chinese immigrants will naturally travel back and forth between the Straits Settlements and the fatherland, and most of them are merely making a scanty livelihood and can therefore hardly afford anything but third class accommodation, it goes without saying that the Act aims at delivering a heavy blow to the Chinese immigrants exclusively.

This is not all. On August 1, 1930, the Governor of the Straits Settlements publicly proclaimed that for a period of three months, i.e., during the months of August, September, and October, no adult male Chinese immigrant would be permitted to land in the Colony except certain particular cases. This drastic action was taken with the excuse that the influx of immigrant laborers would intensify unemployment.

Immediately following the proclamation, the Chinese Consul-General at Singapore lodged a strong protest with the Government of the Straits Settlements, particularly against the further extension of the said restriction. Notwithstanding China's official protest, the same restriction was extended for another three months. It may not be far from being mistaken that the same restriction may well be expected to be renewed over and over again.

Bearing in mind that it is entirely to the credit of the staunch and hardy Chinese pioneers that Singapore and the rest of the Straits Settlements were explored and opened to human habitation, bringing them to the present stage of civilization and development, will such oppressive policy be fair, in the name of justice and gratitude, to the Chinese people? Furthermore, the British subjects have been always accorded the most cordial and friendly treatment within the sovereign domain of China. Even the most diehard of foreign residents cannot deny that China has always been fair and square to all the foreigners. Will China expect, without surprise, the Government of the Straits Settlements to adopt such actions in return? What will the British Government say and what will the British people think, if China should adopt a reciprocal policy of discrimination toward the British? Under the circumstances we can hardly fail to anticipate what kind of reaction will crop up in the mind of the Chinese residents of the Straits Settlements as well as their friends and relatives back in China.

Kuomintang Suppressed

Nevertheless, on top of that, the Government of the Straits Settlements took another step which, we venture to suggest, is far from being wise. Since the transfer of Sir Cecil Clementi from Hongkong to Singapore, his policy of the suppression of Kuomintang activities was transferred part and parcel into the Straits Settlements. On February 21, 1930, Sir Cecil Clementi interviewed the executive members of the local Kuomintang headquarters, and, clothed with soft words, ordered the suspension of all Kuomintang activities beginning from February 24. Repeated efforts were made by the National Government through protests and negotiations carried on by the Chinese Legation in London and the Consulate General in Singapore to revoke this sudden and unwarranted order, but the results were nil. In his stubborn perseverance, we cannot but express our profound admiration of this particular virtue which Sir Cecil Clementi proves to excel, but we, from our own view point, which we believe to be unbiased, can hardly appreciate the wisdom of his statesmanship. The soul of China is the Kuomintang. It is the Kuomintang that has built up the Republic of China, and which is in the process of creating a new China. In Kuomintang we find a representative body politic coincident with China. Kuomintang aims to set China into order, to bring China to a state of parity and equal treatment with the rest of the nations. Far from resembling in any single respect the aggressive and domineering attitude and expression of the Facisti of Italy, the Kuomintang cherishes no wild ambition of antagonizing the rest of the world or trampling the bonds of international cordiality. Adhering to these principles, the Kuomintang Headquarters in the Straits Settlements is simply carrying on its activities among the Chinese residents, mainly along the line of social reform which is in no way detrimental to

(*Continued on page 124*)

A "Garden City" Plan For Nanking

BY D. Y. LIN

ONE of the most interesting proposals made in connection with the reconstruction of Nanking as the Capital of China was one by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and Chairman of the Economic Section of the Capital Reconstruction Commission. The proposal might be called a "Garden City" proposal, for in it, Dr. Kung recommended first to have all the vacant land in the northwestern section of the city purchased by the Government and then to inaugurate a system of parks, forests and playgrounds in the entire district so as to turn it into a beautiful residential section of the city later on. The proposal was submitted to the First Plenary Session of the Capital Reconstruction Commission last April, and after having been referred to a Special Committee for examination, was unanimously passed and accepted.

Dr. H H. Kung, Minister of Industry of the National Government, whose plan for the creation of a "Garden-City" residential district at Nanking has been approved by the Government. The plan, if carried out in full, will make Nanking one of the world's most attractive Capitals.

The proposal, as presented by Dr. Kung, is in part as follows:

"In modern city-planning, the acquirement of land for forests, parks, and playgrounds has become a necessity. Cities must not only be the sites of manufacture and commerce, but attractive places in which one would enjoy to live.

"The importance of parks and shade-trees as aids to health and attractiveness of cities and towns, has long been recognized in the West. No city in America possesses such avenues of fine shade-trees as the city of Washington, and these trees have certainly made Washington one magnificent park. The 86,000 shade-trees in the city of Paris have been one of its glories and are the most potent factor of the city's beauty; so while visitors may admire the fine public buildings, they can not also but admit that one of the chief attractions of Paris are its beautiful shade-trees.

"In the work of reconstructing Nanking as our Capital, therefore, it is imperative that we pay special attention to this branch of municipal work, known in the West as "City Forestry," and it is clear that unless this is done, we can not hope to put our reconstructed Capital on a par with those in Europe or America.

"Now with this in mind, I wish to recommend that we devise some method first of all, of buying up all the land in the northwestern district of the city, and then reforest it and develop it into a suitable residential section of the city. It might not be out of place to mention here that the wonderful, quick development of Tsingtao as a modern city for commerce and residence, was but the result of the carrying out of a plan whereby more than 72,000 mow of land in and around Tsingtao was first bought, then developed by a system of tree-planting and then rented out for residential and commercial purposes. It will be well for us to study and to use this same method in our work of developing the northwestern section of this Capital City.

Forest Nurseries Required

"When we have bought all of the land in that section, we should at once proceed with the work of establsihing two forest nurseries one in and one outside of the city, of at least 100 mow each, for the purpose of raising young trees and shrubs. Since, according to our engineering plan for the city, more than 91,000 mow of land both inside and outside of the city wall will be devoted to parks, boulevards, and forests, and since it has been decided to build during the next six years, 169 kilometers of roads, the demand for young trees for these new roads and park must be enormous, and experience has shown we can not depend on private nurseries for supply. It is reported that the International Settlement of Shanghai with only 25,000 street trees and 12 parks and playgrounds of varying size, has a municipal nursery as large as 108 mow and an annual budget of $200,000 for forest and park work, so we can easily imagine for ourselves the amount of preparation we have to make now if we are to supply our much larger demand.

"It is hoped, therefore, that the proposal as given here will receive your consideration and approval, and that arrangment may be made without delay for engaging technical men to do the work of surveying and detailed planning along the lines as outlined here, so that the entire work of reconstructing the Capital will not be hampered in any way."

It is clear that in submitting the proposal to the First Plenary Session of the Capital Reconstruction Commission, Dr. Kung wanted very specifically the immediate development of the northwestern section of the city for residential purposes and that as a method of development he strongly recommended that a forestry program be carried out.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to add to what Dr. Kung has said in his proposal regarding the importance of parks and street-trees in modern city-planning. From the standpoint of health and beauty, the value of trees in cities is universally recognized. The passage of a resolution by the New York Medical Society, which says "that one of the most effective means for mitigating the intense heat of summer months and diminishing the death-rate among children is the cultivation of an adequate number of trees in the streets," is enough to emphasize this point. Besides the beautiful, restful and healthful effects of street-trees, there is also the economic value which is inestimable. Trees add to the value of real-estate, so the carrying out of Dr. Kung's plan will no doubt enhance the real estate value of that part of Nanking.

There is a saying in the West, 'Show me your city, and I will tell you the kind and quality of your citizens'. This has reference to its trees and parks or to its general appearance which is 'the outward and visible evidence of character'. The uplifting influence of an environment of trees is such as to make people not only happier but also better. People are always proud of a municipal home with beautiful trees and parks, and Dr. Kung's plan will certainly contribute to the cultivation of such local pride and civic patriotism.

Immediately after the First Plenary Session of the Reconstruction Commission, the Economic Committee of

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the Commission started work on Dr. Kung's plan. The Committee enlisted the help of a few foresters but as the task was an extensive one, it was not until the latter part of this month that the work as outlined was ocmpleted, and a detailed report submitted.

The northwestern section of the city, according to the detailed report has an area of 9645 mow. Most of the land is hilly with pleasing topography, and if developed will make an ideal place for residence and recreation. About 23 per cent of the entire area may be classified as agricultural land, 26 per cent. as woodland, and more than 40 per cent. as bare land.

The ownership of these 9654 mow was found to be as follows:

Private	1717	mow	or 74%
Public	929	„	„ 10%
Temple	1342	„	„ 16%

Although private ownership predominates, there are, however, only 98 rural families in the entire district, and, according to investigations nearly all these farmers are tenant farmers engaged principally in market gardening, and they pay high rent for the land they cultivate, to rich landlords, some of whom are said to own as much as 300 mow each.

The value of the different types of land was appraised by special investigators according to whether they were flat land or hill land. On the basis of $120 per mow for the flat land and $20 per mow for the hill land which at this time was considered a fair valuation, the following values were given for the different types of land in the district:

Landtype	Private	Public	Temple	Total
Agricultural land	$197,400	$25,560	$24,480	$265,440
Wood land	37,220	4,820	8,000	50,040
Bare land	57,860	7,480	12,440	77,780
Total	$292,480	$37,860	$62,920	$393,260

In other words, $393,000 was considered the sum required for the purchase of all the land in that district.

The second part of the detailed report is entirely devoted to forestry, and it deals with the actual forestry conditions as found in the district, and describes in detail a working plan for carrying out a "Forest and Park" program for the entire district, including the establishment of a nursery as large as 450 mow, and the organisation of a City Forestry Department for the entire city. It was suggested in the report that the Ku-Ling Temple property located more or less in the centre of the district, be turned into a nursery. The property has an area of 450 mow, and according to estimate can be made to produce enough young trees and shrubs for all the planting that needs to be done during the next eight or ten years. The organization of the proposed City Forestry Department includes initial budget of $68,000 and a monthly budget of $2,590 for the various things to be done in connection with the technique and the administration of the Department.

Regarding the plant materials to be used, the following were the principal species recommended in the report: oaks, pistacia, elm, ginkgo, celtis, sycamore, catalpa, albizzia, koelreuteria, zelkova, poplar, thuya, maple, magnolia, sophora, sapium, walnut, dalbergia, pine, photinia pterocarya, persimmon, cryptomeria, bischofia, melia, bamboo, privet, willow and the different flowering shrubs and fruit trees, indigenous to Nanking. These species are hardy and some of them will make excellent materials for street planting due to their ability to withstand the unfavorable conditions of city life, while others can be very well planted and managed for scenic purposes.

Dr. Kung is to be congratulated indeed for having prepared and recommended such a "Garden City" scheme for Nanking at the time when Nanking is being reconstructed to be the Capital of China. The scheme is most far-sighted and the carrying out of it will mean the realization of the "City Beautiful' for Nanking.

Nanking, December 8, 1930.

Collision on the C. E. R. Railway

Two freight trains belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway collided near the Suifenho station on the morning of December 8. One locomotive and 14 freight cars were damaged. The loss is estimated at one million dollars. The collision occurred on a branch line; general traffic service was not disturbed.

Chinese Radio Service Sends 3,200 Free Meassges

The Chinese Government Radio Administration announced December 15 that, during the recent period of free service over the new direct radio circuit to America, the circuit handled 3,200 messages with a total of over 66,000 words, of which thirty percent was in ten letter commercial and private code. The traffic was handled over the new duplex circuit in a little less than 24 hours of sending and receiving time and speeds ranging from thirty to one hundred and twenty words per minute were obtained. The total normal day's traffic (radiograms and cablegrams combined) between the United States and China is approximately 600 messages or about 6,000 words, hence the volume handled during the period was more than ten times the average day's traffic.

The radio administration is highly elated over the performance, which fully demonstrates the ability of the new communications channels to handle all the traffic to and from China if called upon and with speed unequalled hitherto.

Dr. Y. C. Wen, director of Radio Administration and Mr. Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications of the National Government. Dr. Wen is standing on the left. The picture was taken at Chenju at the opening of the new International Wireless Station.

During the past few days ordinary class radiograms have been forwarded to San Francisco and Berlin in an average of less than fifteen minutes from filing and many of them in less than five minutes after they reached the Sassoon House receiving office.

Dr. Wen Yu-ching, the Director of the C. G. R. A. stated that the next problem, which is already being worked on, is that of cutting down the time of delivery after radiograms are received from abroad. He hopes to reach an average of less than five minutes from the time the messages are received until they are handed to the addressees.

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A Suggestion Concerning Mass Education

BY EDWARD HUNTER

IF you ever lived in the slums of New York, or in the poorer quarters anywhere else in America, or ever frequented a quick lunch parlor where the tables were littered with cast-off newspapers. it will be easy for you to recall the countless numbers of times you have watched some man in shabby clothes, apparently with only enough education to just lift him from the depths of illiteracy, painstakingly read in some sensational "yellow journal" about how necessary it is to swat a fly on sight, or how dangerous it is to cough in your neighbor's face instead of holding the palm of your hand in front of your mouth, or how cowardly it is to hurl a pop bottle at a defenseless umpire in the midst of a baseball game.

In the Ghettos where the Jewish colonies congregated, you can remember having seen Hebrew newspapers with cartoons showing an enormous fly with menacing, germ-dripping claws, in the process of being squashed, indicating that the foreign language press was not permitting itself to fall behind the native, English journals in this educational work.

It should not require deep thought for you to realize that these articles and cartoons, which the uneducated masses read and smiled over without being persuaded to do so, and without that unpleasant sense of duress which attaches itself to a reformer or a schoolroom, made a lasting impression upon them, and exerted an influence over their life.

That was mass education. In comparison with this aspect of it, all other phases of mass education are rudimentary and primitive, able to reach but an infinitesimal portion of the public through lecture halls, which the bulk of the people avoided as the plague because they were so dull and formal, and where anyway they did not have the time to spare more than an evening or a few hours a week. It was different with the newspapers and other mass publications not of the tedious tract order. These were daily companions.

During certain seasons of the year, every newspaper picked up in the back rooms of an American saloon or on the seat of a trolley car contained cartoons or articles on the danger from mosquitoes, and how important it was to keep drainage and garbage cans covered. Readers remembered this because it was mass education which really had a mass appeal because it was interesting.

When film fans would pay five cents to see the flickering motion picture of a shuffling Chaplin hurling lemon merange pies at the faces of well-groomed gentlemen, upon entering the theater they would be handed a program which by municipal ordinance included a warning printed immediately over the names of the cast. There was no discrimination. No theater was too important and dignified for this, and none too lowly and cheap.

The admonition was to look for the nearest exit immediately upon taking your seat, and in case of fire, to walk, not run to this entrance.

It was mass education. It would have cost too many millions of dollars and required too much time from far too many lives to have had this message spread by paid lecturers of missionaries.

In every street car or subway train the passengers could read a conspicuously posted sign telling them not to thrust their heads too far out of the windows, and above all not to spit. The reasons why these actions were deemed inadvisable would be included on the same placards, in concise and interesting slogan form.

Democratic Type of Instruction

It was mass education. It was a democratic type of instruction, put there for the highest as well as the lowest The president of the United States or a general in the army, if he picked up a newspaper, theater program or rode in a railway train would be confronted with the same injunctions as the ditch digger or day laborer.

Therefore a cold spell in America no longer is punctuated annoyingly by people coughing down your back and into your face in crowds; you hardly even notice spitting on the public thoroughfares or anywhere else except into handkerchiefs; you frequently read of the calm manner in which a dense audience files out of a theater in which an alarm of fire had just sounded, while the orchestra continued playing instead of joining in a mad death scramble to blocked doorways; and it now is more fashionable to keep your windows open at night for the sake of health instead of converting your home as nearly as possible to the atmosphere of the Calcutta Hole.

What is more, in spite of the phenomenal progress in this respect, the campaign has not been lifted for the sake of dignity. "face" or any other reason, but rather has been intensified. It is not that the masses were superior; it is merely that they were told in an interesting way, and like masses anywhere else, they were eager to learn when the lesson sheets were attractive and interesting.

The newspapers had discovered that the publication only of bare news articles was not satisfactory to the public. As newspapers in the long run must exist on their own merits, and cannot possibly last for any extended period on the false policy of subsidies or propaganda, they soon found out that readers were to be gained by features such as a comic strip, a daily article on health, on etiquette or on how to bring up the baby. Additional readers meant increased circulation, thereby bringing in more advertisers and consequently greater profits. Again it was being revealed that the best product becomes the best paying product. Abraham Lincoln's maxim could be paraphrased to read: You cannot fool the people indefinitely, even if they don't know they are being fooled; you can only fool yourself!

Newspapers therefore began to add features outside of their regular news and editorial comment. A daily article on healthe became immensely popular. Nowadays if you compare the amount of space alloted to sheer news in the American press with the total expended on features such as this, and on articles explaining how to do things, run automobiles, raise babies, improve radio apparatus, decorate your home, grow potatoes in your back yard, and dress yourself prettily and economically, you will find that it takes up an extraordinarily large porportion of the entire contents of the paper, usually much more than half.

Co-operation Necessary

That is mass education. Mass education is entirely too enormous a project for any single association, or group of organizations to tackle, or even for the government itself. It must be met by the co-operation of all these agencies and particularly by the use of mediums which already possess a mass appeal and a mass circulation. These are not necessarily restricted to lecture rooms, blue-eyed reformers with a tongue of driveling boredom, or Associations for the Studied and Tedious Advancement of the Public Weal.

For mass appeal already has been acquired by newspapers, and other vehicles of mass utility such as theater programs, posters in railway cars and trams, and the like. Therefore mass education attempted through these means, particularly the daily press which overwhelmingly leads all the others, will make it possible to avoid expending most of your valuble energy on obtaining a means for the distribution of your message, because your vehicle already will be in existence. All that you should be required to do is to write and picture your appeal and explanation. The newspapers should do the rest.

Now, what has all this to do with China? A great deal. Mass education is the most acute need of this country, for it is coupled intimately with the economic problem which is the basic one in China. Wars between General Whats His-name and General What Of-it are merely surface reactions without the slightest fundamental influence on ultimate results so far as the people as a whole are concerned. The military conflicts will continue exactly as at present until a solution is found for the combined problem of economics and education, and will end automatically as soon as a remedy is put into effect. The chronic grouch who breaks into smiles as soon as his indigestion ceases provides the best simile, for he will remain a grouch just so lang as his stomach is in disorder, regardles of logic, arguments and punishment! So it is with China.

Several brave attempts at mass education are being undertaken in China to-day. The most praiseworthy organized campaign is that conducted under the leadership of "Jimmy" Yen and his enthusiastic followers. The government at Nanking is responsible, I believe, for some mass educational tours. Indirect mass education is being undertaken from many sources by the simple procedure of setting a good example, such as the efforts of hospitals like the Peiping Union Medical College, universities of the type of Yenching, and by the building of comfortable homes the like of those possessed by American missionaries in the interior, who have refused to lower their

PREPARE FOR PROSPERITY

America is at present passing through the fifteenth business depression that she has experienced in the last 50 years. These depressions have always been followed by periods of business prosperity and the same sequence will unquestionably occur in the future.

Far-sighted investors who have utilized these periods of depression to accumulate sound stocks representing equities in America's leading industrial enterprises and have held these stocks until the next period of prosperity, have thereby laid the foundations of substantial fortunes. There is every reason to believe that those who buy wisely in anticipation of a recovery from the present slump will fare equally well.

To illustrate this recurring rise and fall of stock prices we give below with regard to a number of stocks taken from the list on which we receive daily cable quotations:

(1) Their lowest price in 1926.

(2) Their highest prices in the boom of 1929.

(4) Their recent lows.

	Low 1926	High 1929	Recent lows 1930
American Can	38⅞	184½	108¼
American Tel. and Tel.	139⅝	310¼	182½
Anaconda	41½	174⅞	32¾
Baltimore and Ohio	83½	145⅛	71¼
Bethlehem Steel	37¼	140¾	60
Calumet and Hecla	13¼	61⅞	8¼
Canadian Pacific	36⅝	67½	40⅞
Chrysler	28½	135	15
Eastman Kodak	106⅝	264¾	153
Electric Bond and Share	18⅞	189⅝	40⅝
Goodrich	39½	105¾	15½
Goodyear	25¾	154½	37¼
Int. Cement	44¾	102¾	53¾
International Nickel	6⅞	72¾	16⅝
International Tel. and Tel.	39	149¼	25½
Johns Manville	50¾	242¾	62¾
Loew's	24¼	84½	42¼
Nevada	11⅝	62⅞	9⅜
New York Central	117	256½	128¼
Pennsylvania	48⅝	110	56⅝
Public Servic of N. J.	30⅜	137¾	67
Sears Roebuck	44	181	45⅞
Simmons Co.	28⅜	188	11
Southern California Edison	21½	93¼	45⅛
Standard Gas and Elec.	51	243⅝	66½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	39	85¼	48⅛
U. S. Steel	117	261¾	140
Vanadium	29	116½	44¾
Westinghouse	65	292⅝	96⅛

Allowance has been made in these prices for stock split-ups and exchanges but not for stock dividends, or rights.

These stocks are cited to illustrate the ebb and flow of the stock market and we do not necessarily suggest that these issues should be purchased in expectation of a return to their 1929 highs.

In fact, we are not here saying that *now* is the time to buy. All we say is that now is the time to *prepare* to buy. "Investigate before investing" is the soundest advice possible for any man or woman with surplus funds. Begin making preparations to take advantage of the next long upswing in stock prices. Find out how business on the New York stock exchange is conducted. In other words, acquire information now; buying may well be deferred.

One step that can be taken immediately is to establish connections with a strong local brokerage house that can furnish you with a complete financial information and advisory service. Along this line consider the following facts and facilities:

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7.—Atlantic Gulf and West Indies S.S. Co.
8.—Best & Co.
9.—Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit
10.—Coca Cola
11.—Curtiss Wright
12.—Granby
13.—Interboro Rapid Transit
14.—International Cement
15.—International Nickel
16.—Mack Trucks
17.—Mathieson Alkali
18.—Richfield Oil
19.—Underwood Elliott Fisher
20.—Warner Bros. Pictures
21.—Western Lamp

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own standards of living, whether from selfish or unselfish motives doesn't matter in the least. The example of a modern manner of living is set where all can see it, and where it can do the most good among the masses.

The assertion can be made, and the exaggeration will be only of the slightest, that the present mass education movements are but the proverbial drop in the bucket so far as the multitudes of Chinese are concerned. Some of the best examples now being set of an educational and progressive nature have the misfortune of being handicapped by compensatory disadvantages, such as the easily understood bewilderment of the Chinese whose village is without the barest trace of sanitation, over the comparative palatial existence of Christian missionaries, with their water pipes, plumbing and central heating systems.

All of these mass educational influences, however, are forced to drag along at so tedious a rate that the fear is not an idle one that they may have to be prolonged through centuries unless a far greater degree of efficiency is adopted, if only because of the overwhelming proportion of energy which would have to be expended simply to build up a medium for mass appeal, much less putting the message across!

What is to be done, then?

Let us recall one of those customary sights which every foreigner has noticed in China, regardless of whether he is located in one of the big cities along the coast, or in a fair-sized town in the interior. It consists of a small wall space on the outside of a building where copies of a daily newspaper have been posted. Sometimes it is possible to hear the rythmic rumble of a primitive newspaper flat-bed press, for this wall usually is tbe exterior of a vernacular newspaper office. A group of from a half dozen to a score and more of Chinese always is congregated about the newspaper, many laboriously and tediously reading the characters, others who are wholly illiterate listening to somebody who is able to understand a little of the caligraphy and is reading it aloud for the benefit of others.

Newspapers Sprout Like Mushrooms

Newspapers are sprouting as fast as mushrooms everywhere in China. The native press is still in its extreme infancy, and except for one and at the most two independent organs such as the *Ta Kung Pao* of Tientsin, all depend upon subsidies and the whims of censorates.

But it is a press growing by leaps and despite its youthful evils of inaccuracy, official propaganda and quick advertisements, is on the threshold of a more prosperous future than any other enterprise in all of China, for comparatively speaking the habit of reading only yesterday was sown in the fertile soil of the masses, in contradistinction with the restricted assortment of successful and aspirant officials who are literate. Its growth already has started and it gives every indication of rising as swiftly as tropical foliage.

Therein lies the golden opportunity for mass education in China. The work of years by "Jimmy" Yen and other laborious pioneers in mass education will be duplicated in days when—and if—the press in China co-operates in this task.

This does not mean a press converted into lesson sheets, or heavy with dull and studious polemics. That would defeat its own purpose, and merely replace one variety of blue-nosed reformer with another. It would stunt the growth of the native press, and make mass education unpopular.

No, the greatest success of mass education would be achieved—and only could be achieved—through holding it within the bounds of simplicity and the type of mass appeal that editors use to build up circulation and obtain newspaper readers. The publisher wno assists in this need not be a philanthropist. He need merely be a business man with a sense of moral values and enough foresight to appreciate that prosperity for all, including himself, is bound to accompany a raised standard of living consequent upon mass education.

However, no newspaper can afford to employ an eminent doctor to write a daily feature on health, or a leading artist to draw a daily cartoon, or an outstanding style expert, to keep his readers in touch with the latest fads from Paris and Shanghai. This would be far too expensive, and therefore impracticable. But there is another profitable means, financially and morally, to achieve mass education, and it has been tried and tested elsewhere, particularly in the United States. This is the newspaper syndicate idea, whereby a string of newspapers is supplied with the identical material.

It has been a matter of deep amazement to this writer that no attempt ever has been made in China to start what is the easiest and a highly profitable type of newspaper enterprise with a miuimum of overhead expense—the syndicate service whereby the same features are distributed in a number of cities. The possibilities for incidental mass education through this process are enormous.

I have come to the conclusion that the reason this has not been begun is the obsession which politics has upon virtually all minds in China, to the absolute eclipse of almost anything else not concerned with the movements of officials and generals. There are plenty of so-called news services in existence, but they never have expanded, or made the least effort to expand, outside of their tight shell of daily news events, virtually all in the field of militarism and politics.

The blame for this lop-sided state of affairs must be borne chiefly by the foreign press, because it has occupied the role of mentor for the Chinese newspapers, and has set the example which the native papers only followed. Instead of appreciating its responsibilty and therefore maintaining a broad horizon in its outlook and editorial judgment, every foreign newspaper in China with barely an exception has concentrated its columns upon a single type of stories, those concerning the doings of officials and soldiers, and accompanying scandals. Take the files of the leading British organs, for instance, such as the *Peking and Tientsin Times* and the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai. Rarely indeed do they contain an editorial on any other subject except the "situation" in China, continuously dinning the same topic upon the minds of their readers, considering it in all its varied phases, chewing it like cows with their cud, and trying to digest it, commenting upon, praising, initiating and criticizing politics..... politics, always politics. Once in a while for the sake of change the politics of some other country is discussed.

The American press in China has been for too slip-shod and sloppily edited up to now to make a lasting impression, except to indicate that its tendency is hopefully toward a liberalizing influence. Whether the *Shanghai Evening Post* shall write a different story is for the future to tell. It is much too young a publication so far to be classified under any definite category.

Medieval Agitation

This article incidentally, was inspired by the recent medieval agitation conducted in the former capital and traditional educational center of China against the Peiping Union Medical College, which is supported by the Rockefeller Institute. Then the vernacular press of North China with one exception eagerly published reams of superstition in what would have appeared as a concerted campaign against this institution if it were not for the fact that the writer is certain that there was no need for any organized effort—ignorance of what the hospital is really doing is too widespread, except among an extreme minority of the populace.

The P.U.M.C. now is a Chinese institution. It is in existence solely for the good of China. It conducts numerous sidelines besides its regular hospital and medical training work, such as the study of the skull of the probably million-year-old Peking Woman and her recently excavated Peking Brother. It engages in social service work. Church services are held on the premises. Why should it not also undertake the task of explaining itself to the general Chinese public which it tries to serve, and does serve so valiantly and efficiently. Thereby it could remove any possibility of a recurrence of so discouraging and disgraceful a show as that staged by the vernacular press, which merely echoed the ignorant mass of the public, when the horrified discovery was made that autopsies deliberately were being performed by qualified doctors in that hospital.

The method of engaging in this task of acquainting the public with the functions of organizations such as the P.U.M.C. could best be tackled by striking at the fundamental problem of removing suspicion of Western medical practice and surgery by explaining simple theories of health, illness and hygiene. This could be done most thoroughly through the syndicated newspaper feature article—not a publicity stunt but a short article written daily or at specified periods by a selected, well-known Chinese doctor, in which he would elaborate on health, hygiene and hospitals. The columnist, and that is the role he would fill in the journalistic world, would have to know his subject so thoroughly that he would be able to tell it simply. He would have to possess the faculy of writing in easy characters, because he would be addressing the public and not the profession. He would have to realize that simplicity does not mean ignorance or loss of dignity.

Peiping, December 6, 1930.

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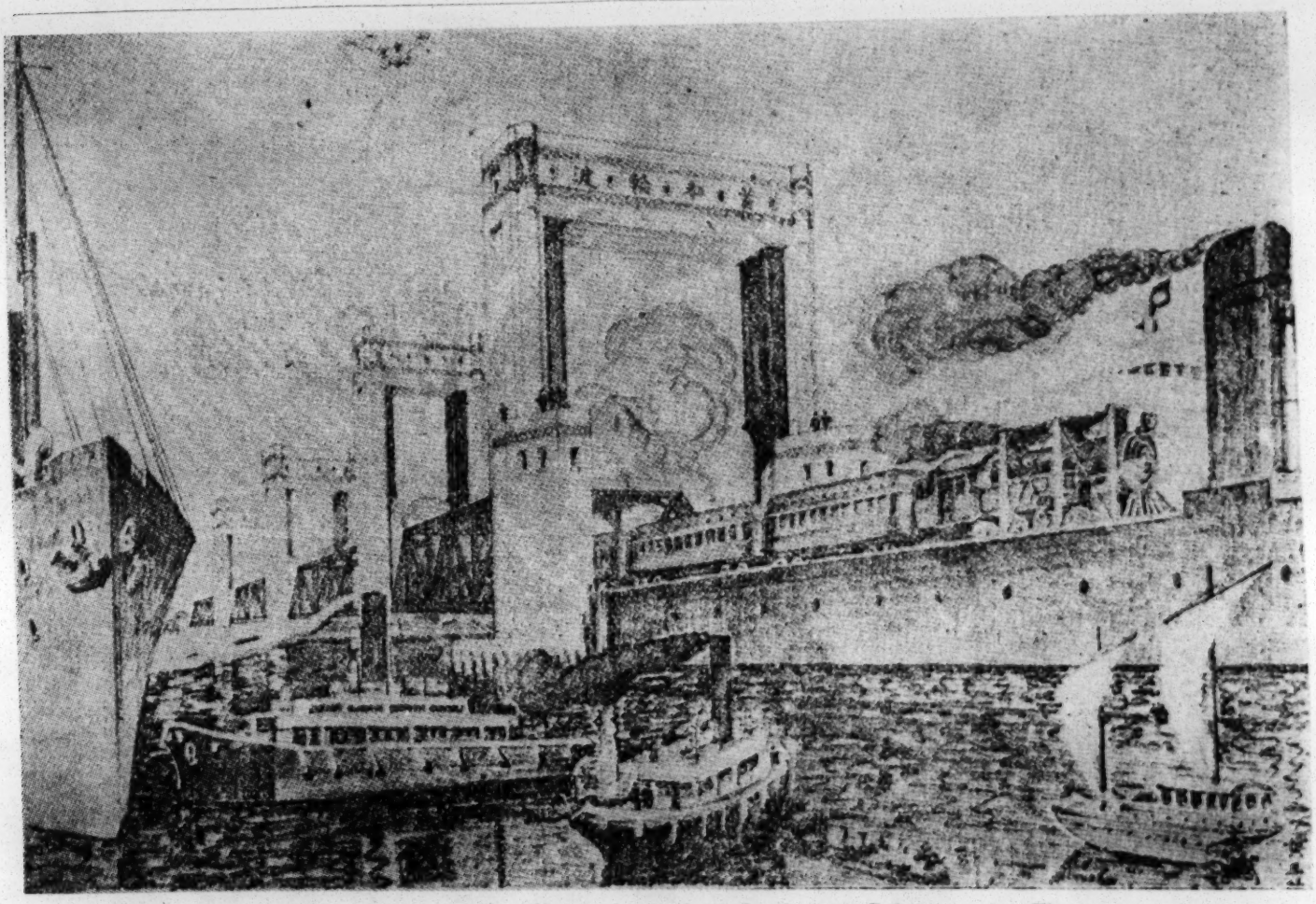
Work Started on Nanking-Pukow Train Ferry

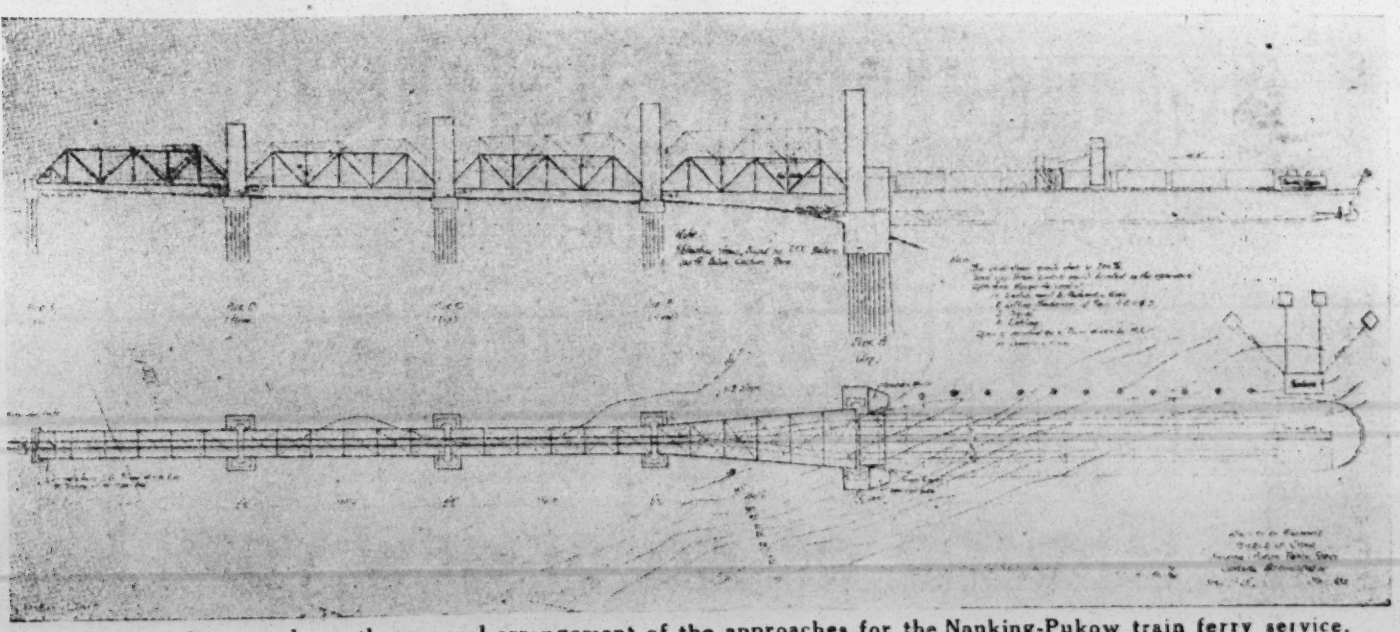
Work was started recently on the new train ferry between Nanking and Pukow, which will provide facilities for carrying passenger and freight trains across the Yangtze river, which has an extreme variation of water level of 24 feet throughout the year and a daily tide variation of one to three feet during the low water season. Allowance for an extreme variation of 28 feet is being made.

The connection between each shore and the ferry is being provided by four bridges, each of 150 ft. span, with adjustable ends which can be raised or lowered to suit the variation of water level. The variation of deck level on the boat when loading and unloading is to be taken care of by a movable apron, 20 ft. long, at the outer end of the last span.

The shunting of cars to and from the boat is to be done by a locomotive, or an electric pusher, carried on the boat, or by capstans and cables on the boat on each shore.



The above is an illustration of the new ferry boat to be used on the Nanking-Pukow service. The boat is being built to Lloyd's highest classifications. On ths deck there will be three railway tracks of standard gauge, each with a clear length of 300 feet. The freight train to be carried will consist of 21 loaded cars of 40-ton capacity, each car having a length between couplers of 42 feet and a tare of 18 tons. The passenger train to be carried will consist of 12 coaches, each 72 feet long between couplers.



The above diagram shows the general arrangement of the approaches for the Nanking-Pukow train ferry service.

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Two Cantonese Doctors Who Made Asiatic History

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Written for the New York Sun)

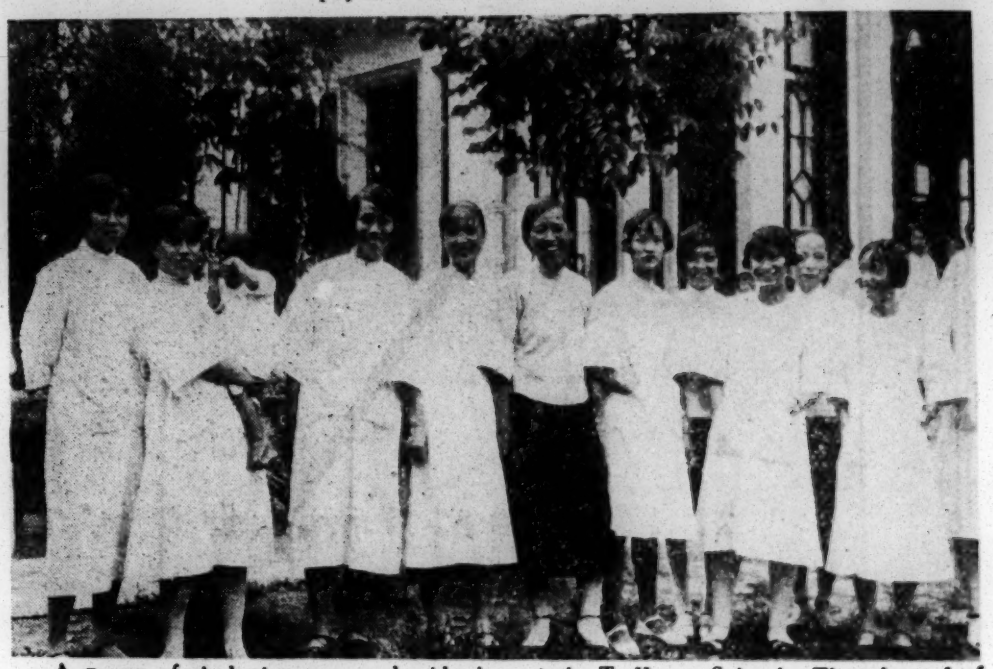
CANTON—Twenty-four years ago two young Chinese doctors in this city pledged loyalty to each other, and mutually promised to work ceaselessly for the overthrow of the alien Manchu Dynasty, and for the spread of education and scientific knowledge among their countrymen.

One of them was Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang, and for 14 years acknowledged leader of the only genuinely revolutionary party in China. During his life he was a character more pathetic and more politically ridiculous than Woodrow Wilson, but since his death history has chosen him as one of the great Asiatics of all time.

The other man, Dr. Wu Hon, is not so well known abroad. Less spectacular, less dramatic, he nevertheless made his contribution to the republican idea. Through all of Dr. Sun's fiascos, Dr. Wu never deserted him. And it was in support of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in opposition to the imperial ambitions of Yuan Shih-kai, that Dr. Wu eventually lost his head, in Peking.

Today Wu Hon is an honored name in the long roll of patriots listed among those early martyrs who died in the service of the Kuomintang. In the north known as a politician, his own province remembers him as a physican, a surgeon, and one of the earliest modern doctors in China. In 1904 he established the first European hospital in Canton under Chinese management and operation.

After his assassination at the hands of henchmen of Yuan Shih-kai, the Southern Provisional Government temporarily took over that hospital. While Dr. Sun Yat-sen ruled here, new equipment was added to the institution, its school for the training of nurses and midwives was greatly enlarged, and it was renamed the Wu Hon Memorial Hospital. Until the $1,000,000 Municipal Hospital was recently completed, it was perhaps the best of its kind in Canton. Its school of obstetrics is still the largest in south China.



A group of student nurses and mid-wives at the Ta Keung School. The whereof of laughter indicated in the faces of those in the picture was occasioned by the remark of the infant child in the arms of one of the women. The child emphatically expressed its disapproval of the "long-nosed" foreigner, who took the picture.

Students of Obstetrics watching the performance of an operation in the operating theater of the Ta Keung School of Obstetrics of the Wu Hon Memorial Hospital at Canton.

In 1922 the buildings and equipment were restored to the Wu family when the deceased revolutionary's son, Dr. Wu Pak-liang, returned from France, where he had received his M. D. at the University of Lyons. Since then it has been a privately conducted hospital, although the popular clinic has continued to be of wide popular service, and at no time has been a profit-making enterprise.

Dr. Wu Politically Active

Dr. Wu Pak-liang is now politically one of the most active men in Canton. He is a member of the Municipal Council, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs and executive head of several other departments of the Government. Despite these activities, however, he still manages to spend from three to six hours at the Wu Hon Memorial Hospital each day.

Four other members of the family participate in the administration of various departments of the institution. Dr. Wu's brother, his sister, and his sister-in-law are all graduate doctors and each cooperates in the management of Wu Hon. His wife, who received her degree from the Hackett Medical College, is in charge of the midwifery branch, which is known as the Ta Keung School of Obstetrics.

The hospital has had an eventful history. At times its 40 rooms have been crowded with wounded soldiers, rushed bleeding from the front. It has tended communists, and victims of the communists; it has cared for militarytyrants and for peasants who did battle for them; it has housedNationalist troops wounded by machine-gun fire from English blue-jackets and it has mended the broken heads of student agitators. But it is the school of midwifery that is perhaps more interesting, more socially significant.

"During the 26 years my father's hospital has been operating," Dr. Wu Pak-liang told your correspondent, "we have graduated over 1100 students. These women have gone back to their homes, in all parts of this province, and have established practices of their own and set up a

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tradition of midwifery in south China. Some of them now have small hospitals; others have begun schools in their villages."

At present there are 340 students in the Ta Keung School. The majority of them are under 21 and while

Dr. Wu Pak-liang, Director of the Wu Hon Memorial Hospital at Canton, is sponsoring a movement for "physically perfect children, perfectly conceived, perfectly born, and perfectly developed." Here are two splendid examples of his work and doctrine as indicated in Dr. Wu's own family.

most of them come from the vicinity of Canton, there is a good percentage from other cities, other provinces. Dormitories in the hospital compound enable them to live here throughout their period as interns, which extends over two years. The course offered, the writer is informed by foreign medical men here, is comparable in modernity and thoroughness with that available at similar colleges in America. But, consider the difference in the costs!

The full tuition fee for one year is $60, Canton money —about $15, U. S. currency. For board and room the girls are charged the equivalent of about $2.50 in American coin. The tuition fee includes free use of the laboratories, libraries, music room, study hall—all the facilities of the school. Even the neat white aprons and nurse's caps which are worn as uniform by all students, are supplied by the hospital. It is no wonder that Dr. Wu and his associates have to turn down the applications of several tens of girls each term.

Dr. Wu Pak-liang, Director of the Wu Hon Memorial Hosptal at Canton and son of its founder. Dr. Wu is at present a member of the Canton Municipal Council.

"But you won't get rich quick that way, Doctor!" this interested visitor to the hospital exclaimed.

Dr. Wu said he was not interested in money. "It is my ambition to see the Chinese, as a race, equal to any in the world. I know of no better way to achieve this than to do all in my power to see that every child born on China soil is brought into the world with all the aid of enlightened medical science."

The results of nearly three decades of effort at Wu Hon have begun to show results in Canton. There is less infanticide, there are fewer children's diseases, there are more sound, healthy babies, and there are fewer deaths at parturition than in any other city of similar size in China. Gradually the insanitary and superstitious practices of the old crones who once were regarded as necessary evils in connection with every nascence, have been eliminated. Today their clientele is largely restricted to the water folk, or *tan-min*, who live almost exclusively in their various sampans and other small craft on the rivers and canals of Kwangtung, beyond the reach of modernization.

October 25, 1930.

Some Views on High Politics

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

In a personal letter, a gentleman in America writes as follows: "You will of course have noted that England, which has diplomats instead of merely alleged statesmen, remitted the balance of the Boxer Indemnity, provided that the designated largest percentage of it should be used in railroad building. Then she made the beautiful gesture of returning Wei-hai-wei, with a nice little pink ribbon attached to it providing that Great Britain could maintain her base unmolested for another decade. I often wonder why Hoover and Stimson learned only the mistakes of British diplomacy and learned absolutely nothing from the realistic achievements of Great Britain.

"It may be that Berlin is behind both Nanking and Manchuria but while I have no facts that are not of general knowledge, I am willing to wager my last simoleon that Japan is also back of Chang. It is wholly clear that the Soviets adhere just as firmly as the Czar to the policy of expansion to the Far East and the necessity of an allyear warm water port. A Soviet-German alliance might be worked out either with or without Japan, and if we continue to indulge in flapdoodle and reduce our navy and our army, poor old China may find itself in the position in which Poland found itself a long time ago while we will be respectfully invited to center our foreign trade in Haiti and Cuba. Japan will not fade quietly out of the picture,—that is one thing of which we may be absolutely assured. Stick a pin in that little item, which I may have neglected to pass on to you. I have information that at the London parley Captain Toyoda, of the Japanese navy, stated very frankly that test maneuvres in the Pacific showed that when Japan had a navy equivalent to sixty percent of the navy of an invader from the West, it invariably lost in the tests, while when it had a navy in the ratio of seventy percent of the forces of the invader, it invariably won. Thereupon Japan stood firmly for the 10-10-7 ratio and the Stimsonites, apparently under orders from Hoover, surrendered the point".

Kiangsu, December 11, 1930.

H. A. W.

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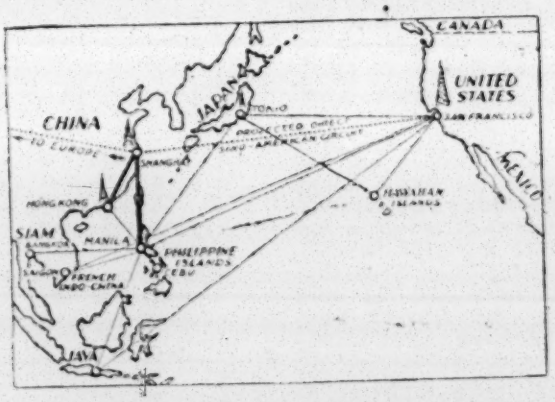

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Some Aspects of Chinese Music, Past and Present

BY CHENG HUI MING (鄭輝明)

Foreigners whe are imperfectly acquainted with Chinese music or who have only few occasions to listen to it will conclude that Chinese music is of a most discordant, ear-splitting and nerve-sawing description. It is perhaps natural for those who do not understand such music to say this. Even the work of such an immortal composer as Richard Wagner, the "Ring," for example, is to those who hear music for the first time or who are unable to follow up the classical style, anything but melodious. Little do they realize that these discordant sounds are caricatures of the real classicis. The heauty of Chinese music defies description. The classical pieces frequently move hearers to ecstasy. Time there was when sweet, homely airs were played with masterly skill and decisive effect in war. The renowned musician Chang Liang of the Han Dynasty played his lute at the apex of a mountain overlooking the encampment of 8,000 rude soldiers under the command of Chu Pa Wang, Neither the military strategy nor the weight of numbers of Han Sin could defeat these hardy warriors. But the homely music, so soft and appealing, coming over from Chang Liang's lute had stolen the courage of those 8,000 men and achieved in a moment what Han Sin's might and strategy had failed to achieve in months and years. The charms of the music magically caught the ears of the eight thousand who suddenly became homesick and yearned for home. The music told them of those they might never see again and brought them to those far away scenes they had not seen for years. Bright visions of home just came thronging through their memories. They were home-sick. No power could withstand that strange longing. They must return home ere the daylight had broken. The enemy looked and behold; they were gone.

Chinese music is also sentimental in the highest degree. History has on record that Confucius while in Chi (齊) was so ravished by one celebrated piece called Ta Shao (大韶) composed by the great Emperor Shun, 1600 years before his time (the date corresponds roughly with the traditional dates of Issac and Jacob) that he did not know the taste of meat for three months. Whether he actually did not know the taste of meat for exactly three months or less, we do not know. But it serves to show that Chinese music was not altogether deprived of sublimity and sentimentality.

Music in China has been known to exist since the remotest antiquity. How that music was invented, who were the inventors, and whas system was used are matters simply of speculation. It is, however, generally agreed that Emperor Fu Hai (B. C. 2852) had much to do with the origin of Chinese music and that it assumed its characteristic form with the Emperor Huang Ti (B. C. 2697). This illustrous Emperor, whose reign lasted one hundred years, had the good fortune not only of being a man of great intelligence but also also of having ministers of considerable genius to aid him in the various reforms that he wished to introduce, anong them being music. Amidst other innovations and improvements he gave names to various sounds and fixed upon one as a base note. Musical instruments made of bamboo, called Ta-hsia were made for him by Ling Lun. From that time onwards improvements in music were made by each succeeding emperor until the Tsin (秦) dynasty when music received a terrible blow from the hands of Emperor Tsin Sz Hwang. This emperor who unified the empire like Alexander of Macedonia, caused all music books to be burned along with other books of literature. Since then Chinese music has entered into a state of confusion in having numerous theories and systems until the Tang dynasty, A. D. 600, when it was revised and systematized. But the true old music was lost forever beyond recovery.

Emperors Who Patronized Music

The two emperors Ching Kwan and Kang Hsi who largely patronised musical art during the 7th century, A. D. practically arranged the modern form as it is now, though it gets more and more difficult to trace through the lack of a proper musical notation

Before proceeding further, it must be mentioned that in Chinese music there is no part singing, no proper pitch, no time marks, etc. Its only time is common time. In knows nothing of the European distinction of modes. It monastries and temples the priests and monks can use the intonation best suited to their individual voice. It must also be noticed that the Chinese always sing or play from memory. The singer or player during the recital either looks up into heaven or faces down to the earth in a very awkward manner. There is not a trace of expression shown in any of the musicians or instrumentalists with the exception of the drum-beater perhaps.

Chinese music like that of other nations is divided into two groups, namely, the religious and the secular. The former is rarely heard nowadays, while the latter is still popular. In order to get a hearing of the religious music one has to go to big Confucian temples in Peking or in Chu-fow during Confucius Birthdays when a Confucian ceremony takes place. The chanting of the Buddhist liturgy at certain temple services is considered classical. It is held by some Europeans to resemble the early Gregorian tones.

The Chinese system of music is markedly different from that of the Persians and Indians. Her system is usually taken as the type of the pentatonic group. In the ancient times the scale is said to have corresponded to C. D. E. G. A., but later it was constantly changed by every succeeding dynasty. During the Ming dynasty, 15th century A. D., all half-tones were excluded and the scale introduced had neither third nor leading note. It was neither major, nor minor.

In the 6th century foreign music was introduced, Indian music being introduced by the Buddhists. The present 工尺 system introduced during the Liao dynasty, is equivalent to the Sol fa system of the west. Owing to the limited space, the writer cannot go into details concerning the scale system herein.

Chinese Music in Confused State

The present generation finds Chinese music in a sad and confused state. Music of all nations has been introdued and used without going through the necessary process of digestion. The Japanese system of notation is used in most schools. The ancient music is neglected and little attempt is made in research. Though there has been some attempt to compose songs after the western scale system and notation, yet the compositions are distasteful to most hearers. They are to all intents and purposes a chop-suey of inferior quality.

Of interest to note is the fact that foreign music has been wrongly used in a most stupid and ridiculous manner. Frequently do we witness a marriage couple march out of the church or a funeral cortege parade through the streets to the strains of such popular songs as "Marching through Georgia", "Der Kleine Rekrut", "Tramp, Tramp the boys are marching", supplied by the outrageous brass land. No appropriate music is used on such occasions. The Kuo min Tang song which is at present temporarily used as the National Anthem is mediocre in composition. It is neither English nor Chinese. It is a Eurasian melody minus melodiousness. It lacks vigor and majesty worthy of a national anthem and stateliness and gentleness characteristic of the Chinese race. A national anthem, to be called such, must be positively indigenious and absolutely free from any foreign atmosphere.

Chinese music is interesting in that it has a distinctive type particularly her own. The study of its rise and development is always instructive and interesting. But the materials available seem at present to be fragmentary. However, it will be of great advantage and value for a student in music to peer into its past depths and to study the present state.

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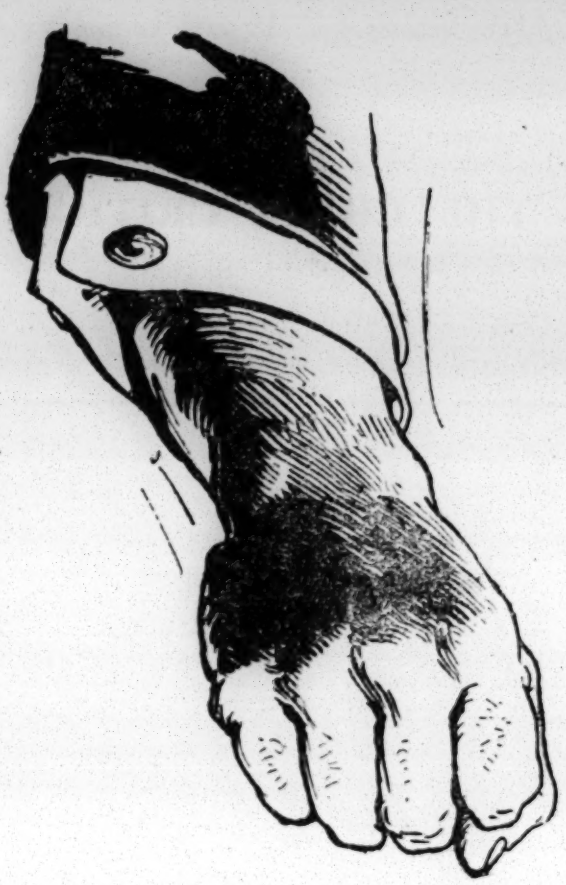

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Chinese Officials and Their Birthdays

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

In the hectic days of the militaristic regime, the government officials, from the warlords and cabinet ministers down to the city office-holders, vied with each other not only in taking concubines, but also in staging birthday-celebrations. Then it was the fashion in officialdom that when one was initiated into the official circle, one's chief pursuit, besides taking as many concubines as he could get around with, one was to celebrate publicly the birthdays of any members of his family including his own, thereby realizing the dream and glory of official life. Thus in the old capital as well as in the provincial centers, barely one day went by without being marked with a birthday celebration of some official. It goes without saying that the higger the official, the bigger the celebration. Peiping, being the site of the old government, was specially noted for its colorful birthday celebrations staged by some of the cabinet ministers. As a rule, the big birthday celebration usually went in a stretch of three days, for which all the nation's famous actors and actresses were engaged to put up their best plays to entertain the guests, and in which all the government officials participated. Certain it is that this birthday celebration fad among the officials entailed a great waste of the nation's wealth, and laid dangerous precedents to the economic life of our people. There has been no way open to us common people to ascertain the cost of these big festivities, but we can assure ourselves that the money spent for such events was alarming. In spite of its expensive nature, the birthday celebration to the official, however, was a business undertaking—a profitable one too, with a little investment. Take for instance, the notorious bandit-warlord Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, who at the time when he was the military governor of Shantung province reaped a fortune of one million dollars in the form of birthday gifts on the occasion of celebrating his father's birthday.

Birthdays Made Pofitable

Birthday celebrations, being profitable became very popular in official circles. In accordance with the Chinese custom, the birthday celebration is only limited to the aged members of the family on their sixtieth, or seventieth, or eightieth birthdays, and furthermore, it is the duty of the son to celelebrate his parents' birthdays. But there was no such formality and limitations in officialdom, and an official could be safe without drawing any criticisms from the public if he celebrated publicly the birthdays of any members of his family, from his parents down to his concubine's parents and his sister-in-law, with no discrimination to age or sex. As a matter of fact, the tendency was, whenever there was a birthday of any one member of the official family, to have a celebration. A friend of mine, who had once worked in the Ministry of Finance of the defunct Peking government, during his five months' tenure of office, received as many as five invitaions to the different birthday-celebrations from the same Minister of Finance, one to his father's birthday, one to his uncle's, one to his concubine's, and the last to his one-year old baby's. In order to curry favor with his superior, my friend had to follow the fashion of others to make generous contributions on each occasion, despite the fact that his salary was three months in arrears. It is needless to add that this frequent birthday celebration proved a hardship upon the low-salaried government workers, whose pay was partly eaten up by making frequent contributions to his superiors in the form of birthday gifts.

This birthday-celebration business has temporarily gone out of fashion since the Nationalists came to power. For three and half years, we have not read or heard of any account of the big birthday-celebrations of any officials of our National government. We had presumed that this fad had definitely gone out of the present official life, and that the officials of the National government had been sober enough not to follow the decaying influence of the old officialdom. But our faith in the new official life has been practically shattered, when we have read in the newspapers that a cartain general, fresh from the war front and with the new appointment as the political head of a certain province, has purposely come to Shanghai to

celebrate his mother's eighty-second birthday. This event, as alleged by the newspapers, has been promoted by all the leading officials of the National government in honor of the said general's mother, and is said to be the most colorful and expensive birthday-celebration ever since the one put up by Gen. Chang Tsung-chang in his father's honor. In order to make the celebration as elaborate and inclusive as possible, three days, Nov. 27, 28, and 29, have been designated to observe the fete, each day featured with different menus and different programs of entertainment with actors and actresses specially engaged for the purpose. The general's mansion in the Settlement was packed with guests, many of whom had come purposely from far off cities to pay respect to the general's aged mother and to partake of the general's hospitality. The writer had the privilege of attending the fete, and enjoyed the sumptuous banquets and the excellent acting of Mei Lai Fong, the most famous Chinese female impersonator. He, however, was very much schocked at the expensive scale of the celebration, and can assure the reader that its cost will be nothing short of six figures.

We have no intention whatscever to criticize the general's duty as a son to celebrate his aged mother's bicthday. But we secretly feel that in order to show his filial piety and to honor his mother's memory, he can do something more worthwhile than merely to put up some empty show of his wealth. For the sake of suggestion, he might spend a fraction of his fortune in opening up either a library, or a public school, or even a park in his mother's name in his native city for the benefit of his homefolks. Or, he might establish a factory named after his mother for providing jobs to his jobless soldiers. Or, he, being a general who has led his armies in Shantung against Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's forces and who knows better than anybody else the privations and sufferings his soldiers have undergone, might distribute this portion of money which has been earmarked for his mother's frolic among the destitute and poor family of those dead soldiers. Or, he, who must be aware of the famine conditions of the North Eastern and North Western provinces, might contribute this money to the fund which has been specially raised for relieving these poor victims. In either way, our general's money will be better spent, and his mother's memory will be better preserved: In either way, he can set a good example for his equals and suborinates to follow, and his notable precedent will be transmitted down to the later generations.

The writer sincerely hopes that this general's mother's birthday celebration will not mark the beginning of the revival of the birtheday-celebration fad in official circles and that once for all there will be no more such empty and pompous shows of wealth in the future. He further hopes that if any one of the government officials feels it his bound duty to celebrate the birthday of his family members, he can do it in a better way by following one of the above suggestions. In a clean and honest government as advocated by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, no government officials should be reckless of economy, or give away his easy-earned money for his selfish ends, but should set a good example to the general public by discarding all the decaying social influence and introducing reform in to our unwholesome social life.

Shanghai, December 8, 1930.

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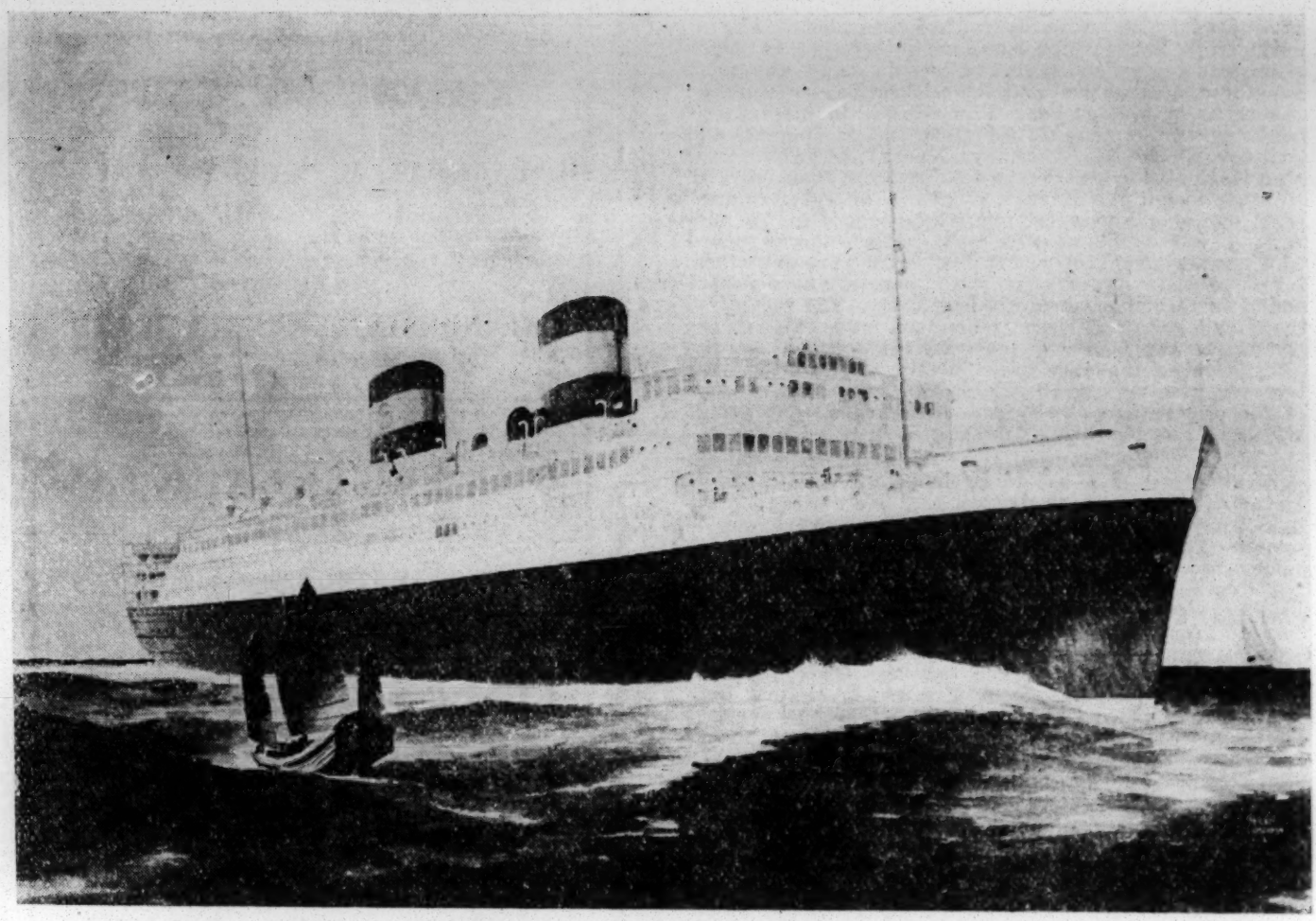

NEW DOLLAR LINER "PRESIDENT HOOVER" LAUNCHED AT NEWPORT NEWS, DECEMBER 9

With a bottle of waters collected from the Seven Seas, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the nation's chief executive, christened the *President Hoover*, first of the Dollar Steamship Lines' two new $8,000,000 turbo-electric liners, at Newport News, Virginia, December 9. R. Stanley Dollar, president of the Dollar Line, was in charge of the arrangements.

These two ships, to be the largest, most modern, and palatial merchant marine vessels ever turned out in American yards are the forerunners of a fleet of four queens of the sea contemplated in the Dollar Steamship Lines' building program. They will be the last word in American ship construction planned with the idea of providing the maximum luxury, comfort, speed and safety.

The *President Hoover* will go into service at New York in June, 1931, in a route comprising California, Honolulu, Japan, China, Manila, returning over the same route. The launching date of the second ship, her name and route will be announced later.

The new Dollar liners will be steel twin-screw vessels, nine decks, with slight raked stem and semi-cruiser stern and with two stacks and masts. Their length will be 653 feet, depth 52 feet, beam 81 feet, displacement tonnage 31,000, gross tonnage 23,000, and deadweight 15,800, with 67,000 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo space.

They will have a total passenger capacity all classes of 1260 and accomodations for a crew of 300. The sea speed of the new ships will be 21 knots.

A de luxe hotel at sea adequately describes the new ships, equipped with elevators, swimming pools, sand beach, gymnasium, children's playroom, soda fountain, veranda cafe, smoking rooms, library, private dining rooms, tea rooms, music and dance salons, talking picture theatre, shopping lobby, broadcasting system, stock exchange rooms, writing rooms, beauty parlor, automobile garage, telephones in every room, and any other convenience to be found in a leading metropolitan hotel. The heating and cooling systems serving the ships will be of the most modern construction, capable of providing a given temperature to an exact degree.

The new ships will have rooms for 320 first class passengers and 140 special class, the balance of the total passenger carrying space of 1,260 being devoted to other classes. The staterooms are spacious, well-lighted and with perfect ventilation and heating facilities.

The main dining salon will accomodate the entire first class passenger list at one sitting. Tables seating two, four, six and eight persons will be set about the commodious room. The Captain's table is designed to seat sixteen and as a novel feature there will be a bachelors' table of twelve seats. The special class dining salon will be relatively commodious.

Four de luxe suites consisting of sea veranda, living room, bedroom, and bath, will be located amidships on the first deck devoted to passenger accommodations. These suites will be artistic in the extreme, the tapestries, hangings and furnishings surpassing any similar rooms afloat today. In two, French period furniture will predominate and in the others, furniture of modern style. Under the expert direction of one of the nation's foremost interior decorators all of the public rooms and staterooms of the new ships will be works of art, the furnishings and fittings representing a fortune.

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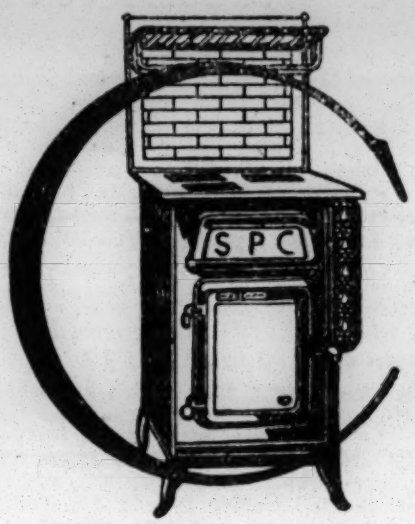

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A report from Nanking on Dec. 12 stated that the Government was planning to dispatch three divisions of soldier to Kansu for use in colonization and reclamation projects.

Population of Japanese "Zone'

According to a report from Dairen by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Dec. 11, the population of the so-called Japanese "leased territory" at Dairen and along the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway, is as follows. Japanese, 225,819; Koreans, 18,247; non-Japanese Foreigners, 3,020; Chinese, 1,080,885, or a total population of 1,327,971.

Manchuria Adopts New Calendar

The Manchurian authorities, according to a report from Mukden on Dec. 11 have decided to adopt the new Chinese National Solar Calendar and abolish the Lunar system on Jan. 1. Circular orders have been sent to all governmental and commercial organizations giving instructions that all business transactions must be conducted in accordance with the new system of reckoning time.

Completion of Lung-Hai Railway.

The Railway Ministry at Nanking announced that the Lingpoa-Tungkwan section of the Lung-Hai railway will be completed within a period of six months. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, sent a telegram to Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, chairman of the Shansi provincial government asking that adequate protection be given to the engineers and workmen now engaged on the job in order that the work may be completed by June.

500 New Military Cadets for Nanking Academy

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking on Dec. 8 stated that the Central Military Academy will shortly hold examinations for the admission of 500 new cadets who will be selected chiefly from the provinces north of the Yellow river, including 100 from Liaoning, 120 from Hopei, 60 from Shansi, 80 from Honan and 60 from Shensi. Representatives of the Academy will be sent to the various provinces to conduct the examinations.

South Manchuria Railway Income 55 Million Yen

According to a report from Mukden in the *North China Star* (Tientsin), the total income of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway for the present year will amount to Gold Yen 55,000,000, which represents a decrease of Yen 19,000,000 from the previous year's figures. The decrease has been due to the economic depression, plus the increased competition of the recently-constructed Chinese railways.

Religious Bodies Must Make Semi-Annual Reports

The Ministry of Interior on Dec. 8 issued instructions that all religious organizations now registered with the Ministry must make semi-annual reports regarding their work and activities. The instructions were sent to provincial and municipal governments throughout the country. Religious groups which have not registered have been ordered to do so immediately, otherwise "disciplinary" action will be taken against them, stated the report.

Tientsin Chamber of Commerce Requests Taxation Relief

The Chinese GeneralChamber of Commerce of Tientsin, on Dec. 10 sent a petition to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, vice-commander of the National Military forces requesting relief from the exorbitant taxation levied by the late Shansi regime and still in force. The petition stated that some fourteen different kinds of levies were imposed by the Shansi military authorities along the Peiping-Shenyang railway, causing the merchants to discontinue shipment of goods.

New Shensi Provincial Bank

A dispatch from Sianfu, capital of Shensi province, on Dec. 9 stated that a new Shensi provincial Bank was formally opened in that city, the manager being Han Kwang-chi. The report also stated that Yu Yui-jen, president of the National Control Yuan at Nanking, was expected in Sianfu shortly to administer the oath of office to Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, chairman of the Shensi provincial government as well as other recently appointed officials in Sianfu.

New Chinese Tariff Approved by State Council on Dec. 12

The new National Tariff Law which has been under consideration of the Legislative Yuan of the Nanking Government for the past year, was passed by the State Council on Dec. 12 and according to report from Nanking will be officially promulgated on Jan. 1, 1931. According to report the State Council decided to add 2½ percent to the highest or luxury items, including cigarettes, thus making the total 42½ percent. An unofficial forecast of several of the major items appeared in the issue of *The Review* for Dec. 6, Page 32.

All Salt Must Be Chemically Analyzed

The Minister of Finance has issued orders for the early inauguration of a Salt Examination Service which will have charge of the chemical analysis of all salt handled by the Salt Gabelle (tax) Department. The order involves the development of forty-five district salt laboratiories in addition to the Central Laboratory. The purpose of the order is to prevent unscrupulous salt merchants from adulterating salt, a common practice in the past. A further order of the Ministry of Finance stated that no salt could be distributed that did not contain a minimum of 85 percent sodium chloride.

Chinese Steamship Service to South Seas

The Ministry of Communications in separate orders to the Shanghai Shipping Association and the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Conpany on Dec. 10 urged the early establishment of a Chinese steamship service between Shanghai and the ports of the South Seas, particularly the Dutch East Indies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that Chinese consular officials in Java had urged the establishment of such a service due to the present possibilities for shipping sugar to China. It was stated that shippers now have to depend on Dutch and Japanese shipping, which charge exorbitant freight rates.

More Manchurian Railways

The Northeastern Communications Committee at Mukden announced on Dec. 12 that plans are now completed for the construction of three trunkline railways in Manchuria, the total cost of which is estimated at $90,000,000. The new lines, upon which work is expected to start in the spring, are:

(1). The Tungliao-Heiho Railway in Heilungkiang, passing Taonan and Tsitsihar.

(2). The Kirin-Muling-Ilan Railway in Kirin.

(3). The Huludao-Urga Railway, which starts from the southern coast of Liaoning, passes Jehol province and connects with Outer Mongolia.

Rights of Chinese Employed by Foreign Firms

The Ministry of Industry on Dec. 10 issued a ruling regarding the regulations permitting Chinese employed by foreign firms to become members of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce. According to the report sent to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, "in applying for membership in a Chamber of Commerce, the applicant, whether a factory or a commercial corporation, must comply with the provisions that (1) its representative must be a citizen of the Republic of China; (2) over 50 per cent of its stock must be owned by Chinese; (3) the Chinese shareholders must possess over 50 per cent of the voting power; and (4) the majority or its Board of Directors must be Chinese."

WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR $ WHEN GOLD IS SO HIGH?

It is Not Wise To Send Money Home To Buy Shares Or Bonds When The Gold Is So High, But You Have To Make Your Money To Produce More As The Usual Saying Of Good Factory Manager "INCREASE PRODUCTION—REDUCE COST" OTHERWISE, You Are A Poor Manager

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

50% PROFIT

A.B.C. SAVINGS DEPT.

BESIDES 10% INTEREST OFFERED TO YOU FOREIGN AND CHINESE FRIENDS

A.B.C. SAVINGS DEPT.

WE ARE EXPANDING OUR FACTORY NOT BY RAISING CAPITAL BUT BY PROFIT-SHARING SYSTEM

CURRENT SAVINGS

INTEREST: 8% per annum Compounded half yearly at the end of June and December.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Years	Simple Interest	Interest Payable Monthly
1	@ 10%	@ 9. %
2	" 11%	" 9.6%
3	" 12%	" 10.2%
4	" 14%	" 10.8%

PROFIT-SHARING SAVINGS

INTEREST: 10% per annum to be drawn yearly.
PROFIT: 50% given in preferred Shares.

PREMIUM COUPONS AND VISITING CARDS

Any Depositor Whose Amount Exceeds $25 Will Receive A Premium Coupon which will enable him to buy goods from the Company at 10% Discount, and every depositor has liberty to visit the factory at any time with friends.

YOU ARE PERFECTLY SAFE

SECURITY		IN CASE	
ASSETS:—	1¼ Million Dollars ($1,250,000)	1. BAD BUSINESS:-	Make no profit is bad enough; SO YOU ARE SAFE
CAPACITY:—	350 LOOMS and 140 Sewing Machines	2. FIRE:—	Insurance will cover it up; SO YOU ARE SAFE
EMPLOYMENT:—	FACTORY-600; STORE-75		
LOCATION:—	FACTORY-231 Connaught Road; STORE 472 Nanking Road.	3. SPECULATION:—	We never did and never will; SO YOU ARE SAFE

HIGHER INTEREST GIVEN NOW

Interest will be reduced for New Depositers who open New Account After January 5, 1931.

MANAGEMENT

THOMAS WONG—GENERAL MANAGER:	Graduate of New Bedford Textile School and Specializing Business Administration in Harvard Business School. Pioneer of Reorganization of Chinese Cotton Mill Management
JAMES WGNG — — — MANAGER!	Graduate of New Bedford Textile School and Specializing Industrial Organization and Management in New York University
C. S. WOO — — — MILL MANAGER:	Graduate of Tientsin Industrial College
H. S. WONG— —HEAD ACCOUNTANT:	Graduate of Burdett Business College, Boston, Mass.
S. L. LAING— — — — AUDITOR:	PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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SUNDAY 1 P.M.—6 P.M.

Service Catalogue and Regulations Given Upon Application

New $3,000,000 Brewery and Distillery for Hongkong

According to a report in the Hongkong *Daily Mail* a company has been formed in the British Colony for the establishment of a brewery and distillery for the production of beer and alcohol. The concern will be capitalized at $3,000,000 and will be known as Hongkong Brewers and Distillers, Ltd. The machinery is being purchased from the Skoda works (Czecho-Slovakia) and will have a production capacity of 600,000 gallons of beer and 950,000 gallons of alcohol, these quantities being the average annual imports into Hongkong from abroad. The new enterprise was stimulated by the adverse exchange rate making it difficult to finance imports. According to the prospectus the company hopes to clear a profit of 24.5 percent profit annually.

Sinkiang Purchasing Automobiles and Airplanes

Kwang Lu, official representative of Sinkiang province (Chinese Turkestan) who arrived in Tientsin on Dec. 10 announced that Sinkiang province was planning to purchase a large number of automobiles, airplanes and radio sets for use in establishing communications throughout the province. He stated that Sinkiang already has 200 motor cars and the early construction of new roads linking Tihwa, the provincial capital with Suiyuan province had created a demand for more cars. He stated that Sinkiang province was making rapid progress industrially and educationally. Mr. Kwang brought with him a piece of rare jade, oblong in shape and weighing 30 catties (1-catty equals 1⅓ lbs.) which he plans to present to the National Government on behalf of the Sinkiang provincial government for use in the making of a government seal.

Forty Percent Increase in German Air Transport

The German Lufthansa Corporation, according to a *Transocean-Kuo Min* despatch from Berlin dated Dec. 10, increased its mail transport in 1930 to approximately forty percent over the amount of mail carried in 1929. The receipts for freight transported were eighteen percent over the preceding year. The report expessed gratification at the favorable showing and stated the belief that the favorable development would continue. The German Lufthansa Corporation recently made a contract with the National Government for the establishment of an air-mail and passenger service between Nanking and Berlin by way of Siberia. According to recent report some difficulty has been experienced in the negotiations between the German and Soviet authorities and that the Nanking-Berlin service might not be started before February of next year.

Debenture Trust to be Formed by International Settlement

A report published in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on Dec. 13 stated that the Municipal Council of the International Settlement was making plans for the creation of a "debenture trust" for the purpose of protecting the interests of debenture holders of the Shanghai municipal administration. The trust will be composed of members of the foreign community who, according to the report, will supervise the payment of all municipal debentures before 1933, at which time the local government will be entirely free of debt and in a position to offer further issues for municipal improvement. The sale of the local municipal electricity department two years ago to American interests enabled the administration of the International Settlement to retire all municipal indebtedness. The report stated that by 1934 the Settlement authorities would require new capital amounting to $10,000,000 which will necessitate a further debenture issue.

Cuban Combine Desires Sugar Monopoly in China

A report by *Reuter's* correspondent in Nanking which was published in the Shanghai newspapers on Dec. 13 stated that a Cuban capitalist, Ricardo Grave de Peralta had arrived in Nanking for the purpose of discussing with officials of the National Government the creation of a sugar monopoly. The report alleged that a certain Cuban "sugar combine" was prepared to invest the sum of G.$300,000,000 in China, providing the Chinese Government would be willing to grant a monopoly to Cuban sugar interests. It was also reported that Mr. Beralta had offered to invest the sum of G.$20,000,000 for the development of a Chinese sugar refining industry. Although the exact terms of Mr. Peralta's plan for the creation of a sugar monopoly were not stated it was reported that he had proposed the exemption of Chinese tariff duties on Cuban sugar for a period of 20 years, during which time the Cuban combine would delelop in China a sugar-refining industry, the profits of which were to be shared equally by the Chinese Government and the Cuban sugar combine. China's annual imports of sugar amount to Tls 100,000,000 upon which import duties amounting to $15,000,000 (silver) are collected.

China Obtains Jurisdiction Over Chefoo-Tientsin Cable

A report by the semi-official *Kuo Min* news service from Nanking on Dec. 11 stated that the first concrete results of the protracted negotiations for a settlement of the cable controversy,—which have been proceeding between the Ministry of Communications and the two foreign cable Companies, the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension, for the past eight months—was attained yesterday when the representatives of the two foreign Companies agreed to transfer to the Chinese Government on the 24th inst. the control over the Shanghai-Chefoo-Taku submarine cable which, ever since its inauguration in 1901 has remained under the complete control of the two Companies. It may be recalled in this connection that it was in accordance with an agreement concluded in 1901 between the Chinese Telegraph Administration and the two foreign companies that the Shanghai-Chefoo-Taku line was laid. It was also under that agreement that the monopolistic privileges granted to these companies were extended until Dec. 31, 1930. Other questions relative to the rates on messeages to Europe and Japan, the landing of cables at Shanghai and Woosung, and the taking over by the Chinese Telegraph Administration of the foreign Companies' offices at Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy were also discussed.

Increased Revenues on Tsinan-Kiaochow Railway

The Ministry of Railways on Dec. 11 announced that the revenue of the Tsinan-Kiaochow (Shantung) Railway for the month of November amounted to $1,237,929, two-thirds of the amount being for freight transportation. Compared with figures for the corresponding month of 1929, the revenue this year represented an increase of $200,789. The reason for the increased revenues was attributed to the new freight schedules as well as the recent placing in service of new freight cars, purchased in Belgium several months ago.

The Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration on Dec. 10 announced a complete reorganization of the staff, the intention being to inaugurate a system of examinations to promote efficiency. It was also announced that in order to encourage emigration to Manchuria a fare of $5 from Peiping to Shenyang would be charged for ordinary laborers traveling 4th class.

The Ministry of Railways announced on Dec. 10 that despite recent orders of the Government to the various military commanders, only 10 locomotives and 133 freight and passenger cars had been released by the military forces. The report stated that the number of locomotives released was only one-tenth of the number still held while the freight and passenger cars released represented only one-twentieth of the stock still detained by military groups. The Minister of Railways, Sun Fo, stated that the Executive Yuan issued a "drastic" order on this subject, imposing severe penalties for the detention of rolling stock. Sun Fo also requested that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek immediately dispatch six staff officers to the Tientsin-Pukow, Lung-Hai, Peiping-Hankow, Kiaochow-Tsinan, Peiping-Suiyuan and Taokow-Chihua railways to make an inspection and supervise the release of rolling stock.

Due to frequent delays of the trains on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Ministry of Railways has issued instructions for an immediate improvement of the service. It has also ordered that the work of assembling the new "Pacific" type locomotives, recently received from England, be speeded up in order that longer trains may be operated on the line.

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HOW THE CALIFORNIA ANTI-CHINESE AGITATION DEVELOPED

(Continued from page 84)

highly spoken of, as indicated by the fact that the expression "honest John Chinaman" was commonly applied.

Whole People Were Judged by Samples

Here again it must be borne in mind that Californians were dealing with the laboring and peasant class Cantonese and judged the whole of China by the samples which were in evidence in California. Hence, even to this day many residents of the Pacific Coast seem to be imbued with the idea that the Chinese people are either laundrymen, vegetable venders, chop suey restaurant keepers, or proprietors of small shops, as a tradition once established is likely to continue even after conditions otherwise may have changed. Prior to 1900, that is before Chinese students came to California to matriculate in the Universities there, there was not among the entire population of nearly 100,000 Chinese in California, probably one individual who could be rated as a Chinese scholar, with the exception of the Chinese Consul General or other officials in the Chinese Government service.

Thus, the Chinese people in considering this question of American legislation to exclude Chinese should bear in mind the back-ground of a situation which inspired this legislation, which in reality was more economic than nationalistic and for which the Chinese were probably more to blame than were Americans.

Furthermore, in making this legislation effective the American immigration authorities were confronted with all sorts of schemes to evade the law. Bootlegging in Chinese immigrants became very profitable. The Chinese Government was not in a position to render much assistance because it did not have the information, organization, or possibly also the inclination to render any very favorable cooperative assistance even in China, and under the Tsing dynasty corrupt officials often issued certificates to Chinese for admission into America who were not members of the privileged classes. It is also necessary to take cognizance of the fact that there were at times officials in the American immigration service to whom there was a temptation for making easy money out of assisting the admittance of Chinese into the country contrary to the stipulations of the law. This situation necessitated a more rigid attitude in the application of the law than would have been the case otherwise. Unfortunately it worked a hardship on some individuals because the immigration officials soon became obsessed with the idea that the majority of those who were seeking admission were in reality members of the laboring classes rather than otherwise. However, during recent decades, through chambers of commerce and representations by Chinese organizations and by the Chinese Government, this situation has improved so much that today the law is being administered with but little friction.

Why Legislation Was Necessary

It is well for the Chinese to bear in mind that at one time there were as many as 120,000 Chinese in United States, concentrated for the most part on the Pacific Coast and the great majority in California. The population of the United States during those years, that is about forty or fifty years ago, was less than half what it is now, hence these large numbers of Chinese represented a relatively larger percentage in the entire population than the same numbers would today, especially so among the sparsely populated regions in the West. Had the American Government not enacted legislation against the further admission of Chinese laborers undoubtedly, California and the Pacific Coast would today have a preponderately Chinese population or at least preponderately Oriental, with prospects for even greater increases for the future. This would have meant a far more complicated international situation than has otherwise obtained. Cognizance must be taken of the fact that America continues to admit Chinese merchants, students, and travellers. Furthermore, America is not sending any of its laborers to China to compete with Chinese labor.

There are in the United States today between seventy and eighty thousand Chinese. If there were relatively as many Americans in China in proportion to the Chinese population as Chinese in the United States, we should have about 300,000 Americans in China instead of ten or eleven thousand. There are in New York City upwards of 900 Chinese restaurants, which is more than the total number of American concerns of all sorts in the whole of China. It is estimated that the Chinese resident in the United States are sending back to China each year in cash remittances about *twenty-five million dollars gold.* Americans are sending to China annually about ten million dollars gold to support the educational and other work of American missionaries in China. Americans have contributed large sums from time to time in China's famines. About half of the American population in China is engaged in constructive philanthropic work calculated to be helpful to the Chinese people, being supported by funds furnished from America and not Chinese sources. Americans have also helped in defraying the expenses of according Chinese opportunities to avail themselves of the educational facilities which the United States has to offer.

What Has China Done for America?

On the other hand, how much has China contributed to catastrophes in the United States? How much have Americans in business in China remitted to the United States? How many Americans have been or Chinese have come to the United States, supported by friends in China, to help in the cause of education and constructive philanthropic endeavor among the people of the United States? Such organizations in America as the China Society of America, the China Club of Seattle, the American Asiatic Association, the Friends of China in America, and the Chinese and Oriental Languages and Literature departments of American University are supported financially and were instituted by Americans rather than Chinese. If one examines the trade of China in the United States over a period of years, he will find that America has been a heavier importer of Chinese commodities than has China been an importer of American products.

Naturally, there are bound to be misunderstandings between peoples so different in social customs, educational backgrounds including language and literature, legal conceptions, political institutions and economic ideas as differentiate the Chinese from the American peoples. It is taking much time for each to understand and appreciate the other. No human society is without its weaknesses. No American contends that his people are without fault and that they have not been guilty from time to time of injustices to the Chinese. But, he does ask in all fairness to the future good relations between the two peoples, that the Chinese weigh carefully, the advantages which have come to them thru contact with America and the American people and offset these against the disadvantages. Has the American more reason to feel compensated by his contact with China than has the Chinese to feel compensated for his contact with America and the American people? Or put the question in another way, have the people of China done as much for the people of the United States to merit their goodwill as have the American people done for the Chinese? Considering the antiquity of the Chinese civilization and considering the fact that the ancestors of those people who comprise the Western world of today were looked upon as barbarians by the Chinese. it would seem that the attitude of Americans toward Chinese is on the whole at least as commendable as that of the Chinese toward Americans. It is not at variance with Confucian doctrines to suggest that the older brother set the better example for the younger members of the family. And surely in point of age, China can claim a far greater antiquity than can America.

Shanghai, Dec. 15, 1930.

Pilot Baer's Christmas Cards

The American pilot Paul F. Baer, who was killed at Shanghai on the morning of Dec. 9 when his plane struck the mast of a junk in the Whangpoo, mailed out Christmas cards to his friends in China and abroad on the day prior to his death. All of the Christmas cards contained pictures of a two-masted Chinese junk, quite similar to the one which his plane struck and which caused the death of himself, as well the Chinese pilot and three passengers of the plane. Pilot Baer was an experienced aviator, having served as a member of the famous Lafayette Esquadrille in France during the World War. A funeral service, which was participated in by a company from the 4th Regiment, U. S. Marines, together with the Marine Band, was held on December 12. His body was shipped to his home at Fort Wayne, Ind., following which it will be transported to France for burial in the Lafayette cemetery containing the remains of other deceased members of the famous war flying corps. Pilot Baer had been in the employ of the China National Airways, flying between Shanghai and Hankow, since last September.

IS IT SAFE TO FLY?

(Continued from page 83)

through the pilot's error in judging the gliding angle of his craft, and rejecting as an accident the Graf Zeppelin's five safe crossings of the Atlantic and her round-the-world trip, there is sufficient reason for assuming that air travel is near that goal where it will no longer be subject to the insult "But is it safe?" To believe that an unqualified negative is the correct answer to such a question one must ignore the record which seems certain to be made in the United States this year of one death for every 10,000,000 miles flown. That is the figure. Each individual must judge for himself if it indicates a sufficient margin of safety to lure him into the air.

Missionaries in Danger at Hoihow

Acting on a request from the foreign Consuls at Canton the British sloop *Sandwich* departed from Hongkong on the morning of December 15 for Hoihow to make enquiries concerning a report that 36 American and British missionaries were in danger there as a result of a thousand Communists having assailed the district ten miles from Hoihow, where tension existed. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hoihow had also telegraphed to Hongkong and Canton for assistance. An American destroyer also visited the scene but found the trouble had subsided.

A Peiping telegram, December 5, stated that every effort continues to be made to secure the release of Father Tierney, superintendent of the Roman Catholic Mission at Kienchengfu.

The Basel Mission at Hongkong received a telegram December 15 from Kayingchow, Kwangtung, stating that E. Fischle and F. Walter, the German missionaries who were captured by bandits in August of last year, have been relased by Chinese soldiers. No details were given.

Veteran Missionary Captured in Kiangsi

Reports received in Shanghai early in the week stated that Kanchow, in the southern part of Kiangsi, had been captured by Communists, and that the Rev. H. Pfennemuller, a German missionary attached to the China Inland Mission, had been carried off by bandits from the city of Nanfeng. Mr. Pfennemuller is a veteran missionary, and has been in China since 1899.

Lewis Clark, U. S. Cousul at Hankow, has proceeded to Sinyangchow, in south Honan, in an attempt to obtain the release of the Rev. Bert N. Nelson (American) and the Rev. K. N. Tvedt (Norwegian), who were last reported to be in the hands of bandits at Hwangan, north-east Hupeh.

Shanghai College to Conduct Evening Commercial School

The Shanghai College has decided to conduct an evening School of Commerce in the downtown district of Shanghai. It will he housed in the new building of the China Baptist Publication Society now under construction in Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The Shanghai Bank Association, the Federation of Chinese Banks, the General Chamber of Commerce and others all have given generous support to the new school. The Bank of China, The Bank of Communications, The Chekiang Industrial Bank, and many others, also assured their support. H. H. Kung, K. N. Chang, Hu Meng Chia, Li Ming, K. P. Chen, Hsih Liang Tsai, Tang Bao-Shu, and Hsu Chi Ching, have also promised assistance.

Shanghai Water Works Restores Service to Chinese

Several days ago the Shanghai Waterworks shut off the supply of water from the premises of several Chinese who had refused to pay the surtax imposed several months ago. The question of this surtax has been the subject of controversy between the Waterworks Company and the Chinese Ratepayers Association for several weeks past and when the Waterworks adopted the attitude of shutting off the supply of water from delinquents the latter appealed to the Ratepayers Association. The British Consul General has taken a hand in the dispute and the *Shanghai Times* December 16 stated that the Waterworks would restore the cut-off service pending further negotiations. The Chinese are stated to prefer to pay according to meter rather on a percentage of rental basis as at present.

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Who's Who in China

Tseng Kuang-hsiang
曾廣勳字治一

Tseng Kuang-hsiang, railway director; born at Tiehling, Liaoning, 1879; graduate of the University of Pensylvania, U. S. A.; served as a technical expert in the Ministry of Communications; managing-director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, 1926; director of the Lunghai Railway; now managing-director of Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

Poy G. Lee, R. A., architect; born at New York City U. S. A., Jan. 14, 1900, of Cantonese parentage; attended Dewitt Clintin High School 1913-17, Pratt Institute J917-20, Massachusetts Institute of Technology summer 1921, Columbia University 1922-23, completing Beaux Arts Institute work 1919-23; passed the University of the State of New York licence for registred architect 1923; employed in the offices of Murphy Mcgill & Hamlin Archts., J. F. Jackson Archt., and Ludlow & Peabody Archts., working on the Yenching University, New Jersey & Passic Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Johns-Mansville 28 stories building, New York and Times Annex Buildings of 20 stories, respectively; came to China for the Y.M.C.A. Building Bureau for China Nov. 1923 in association with A. Q. Adamson, director; completed the following Y.M.C.A.'s in China: Shanghai Foreign, Shanghai Navy, Changsha, Paoting, Tsinan, Nanking, Ningpo, Shanghai National Committee Building, Nanchang, Chengtu, Foochow, Amoy, during the period of 1923 to 1927; started his own practice in April, 1927; became associate architect to Y. C. Lu during his period of illness, 1928; upon Lu's death in March, 1929, was entrusted by the respective Committees to finish up the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, Nanking, and the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Canton, 1929-30; chartered member of the Society of Chinese Architects, secretary and treasurer 1927-29, president 1930; handled the following work 1927-30: The Nantao Christian Institute, The Mary Farnham Girl School, The Frenchtown Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. 11 stories Building, the National Y.W.C.A. Head quarters 8 stories Building, Shanghai; Huchow Isolation Hospital, Cantonese Guild Girl School, Shanghai; Hangchow Power Plant; Central University—College of Commerce, Kiangwan; Wuhan University, Wuchang; Cantonese Baptist Church, Shanghai; Capital Theatre, Nanking; and the Shanghai Quarantine Station: address: 29 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Poy G. Lee, R. A. (Li Ching-pei)
李錦沛

Wu Hao-ling, government official; born in Chosot'u League, Inner Mongolia, 1894; was graduated from the Peking Law College and the Peking Government University with B. A. degree; instructor and later dean of the College of Mongolian and Tibetain Languages, Peking; sectional chief in the Ministry of Interior; secretary of the Mongolian and Tibetain Council of the former Peking Government; instructor at the Republican University, Peking; elected member of the Lower House of the Parliament representing Chosot'u Leauge and member of the National People's Conference, but declined both elections; upon establisment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927, he was elected member of Mongolian Delegation to Nanking to discuss Mongolian affairs with the Central Government, 1928; appointed councellor to the Mongolian and Tibetain Affairs Commission, 1929; later chief of the Mongolian Affairs Section of the Commission; member representing Chosot'u League and member of the presidium of the Mongolian Affairs Conference at Nanking, 1930; upon establishment of the United Office of the various Leagues of Mongolia in 1930, he was appointed resident-representative of the Chosot'u League at Nanking and in co-operation with representives of other leagues, is working for the welfare and prosperity of the Mongolian people under the leadership and direction of the Central Government; address: Mongolian and Tibetain Affairs Commission, Nanking.

Wu Hao-ling
吳鶴齡

Sidney K. Wei (Wei Chueh)
韋愫字捧丹

Sidney K. Wei, educator and public school administrator; born at Chungshan district, Kwangtung, Sept. 15, 1896; received a classical education first before entering the Kwangtung Provincial College and later the Canton Christian College; joined the Tung Meng Hui in student day sand took part in the revolution; went to England to study in 1914 and matriculated in the University of Glasgow, Scotland; left England in 1915 to pursue further studies in America and graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio in 1918

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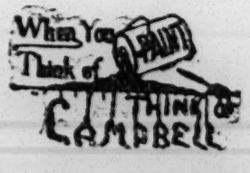

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with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1920; instructor in philosophy and government, Canton Christian College, 1920-1923; assistant professor of philosophy and government in the same institution, 1923-1925; lecturer in philosophy and education, Canton Teachers College, 1920-1923; lecturer in philosophy, National Kwangtung University, 1923-1925; secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Canton Government, 1921; government delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, Honolulu, summer 1921; associate Commissioner and then Commissioner of Education, Kwangtung province, 1922-1923; secretary and director of the Bureau of International Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, 1925-1927; appointed by the Nationalist Government to investigate the Nanking Incident and take charge of foreign affairs in Nanking. March-April 1927; professor of education, National Wuchang Chungshan University, 1926-1927; government delegate to the Second Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Educational Associations, Toronto, summer 1927; study and travel in America and Europe, 1927-1928; chief of the department of social education, Ministry of Education, 1928; commissioner of education, Greater Shanghai, 1928-1929; director of public education, Central University District and dean of the College of Education, National Central University, 1929-1930; author of "International Relationship in China and its Ethical, Social, and Political Interpretations" (doctoral dissertation); "Fundamental Problems of Educational Reconstruction", (in Chinese); "Educational Policy of the Nationalist Government", (in Chinese); address: 400 Yuyuen Road, Shanghai.

Eight New Appointments on Judicial Yuan

The list of members for the second term of the Legislative Yuan was formally passed at the regular meeting of the Central Political Council at Nanking December 11. The total number remains unchanged at 49.

There will be only eight new members, namely, Messrs. Huang Yiu-chang, Shin Wei-huan, Chu Lu-ho, Liu Shih-sheng, Li Shu-hua, Chu Ching-sung, Chi Chao-chun and Chang Mo-chun (Mrs. Shao Yuan-chung), who will succeed the following members who have retired: Shao Yuan-chung, Huang Chang-kuo, Wang Shih-chien, Huang Chu-su, Lu Yi-nung, Miao Ping, Chow Cheng-lin and Miss Soumei Cheng. Tsiao Yi-tang will be re-appointed Chairman of the Legislative Committee; Fu Ping-shang, Foreign Relations Committee; Teng Shao-ying, Finance Committee; Niu Yung-chien, Military Committee; Liu Ta-chun, Director of the Statistics Bureau; and Liu Lu-yin, Director of the Compilation and Translation Bureau. Ma Ying-Chu will be appointed Chairman of the Economic Committee in succession to Shao Yuan-chung, etired.

Japanese Newspapers Protest Against Government Suppression

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo, Dec. 15, stated that although the present Government of Japan had emphatically declared to respect the freedom of the press and speech, it has recently adopted most high-handed actions against the daily papers and other publications by means of both administrative and judicial measures either by suspending the circulation of newspapers or placing a ban on news. As a result, representatives of 15 newspapers in Tokyo and Osaka have made public a joint declaration severely criticizing the authorities for suppressing the freedom of the press.

New Cantonese Baptist Church Under Construction in Shanghai

Construction work on the new Cantonese Baptist Church and Academy, located in Barchet Road, Shanghai, is progressing rapidly. Work on the building was begun early in August. The total cost of construction will be more than Tls. 50,000. The church, of Tudor style, is being constructed of reinforced concrete, faced with red brick, and will have a seating capacity for 700 persons. In direct connection with the church will be the Shung Tak Academy exclusively for girls. The general contractors are Messrs. Chang Lung Wo; the electrical installations will be by the Great Light Company and plumbing work by Young Tuck. The supervising architect is Poy C. Lee.

Men and Events

M. S. Myers, American Consul-General at Mukden, was in Shanghai this week.

Lynn S. Franklin has gone to Chefoo where he will relieve the American Consul, Leroy Webber, who is on leave.

Hugh Black of the American Foreign Insurance Association, Shanghai, has been transferred to the Tientsin office.

Ralph Myerson, of the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong.

John J. Muccio, American Consul at Foochow, who has been on a visit to Peiping, passed through Shanghai this week on his way back to his post at Foochow.

Miss A. Viola Smith, U. S. Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Country Hospital, is rapidly recovering her health.

F. E. Vincent, manager of the American Foreign Insurance Association, returned to Shanghai end of last week from a business trip to Hongkong and Manila.

W. G. Rasey of the refrigeration department of Andersen, Meyer and Company, is seriously ill at the Shanghai Isolation Hospital suffering from smallpox.

J. Ernest Black, who recently joined the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, was transferred here from Bremen, Germany. Mr. Black is accompanied by Mrs. Black.

The annual meeting of the members of the Columbia Country Club will be held at the Club House, 301 Great Western Road, Shanghai on Friday, January 16, 1931, commencing at 6 p.m.

The garrison headquarters at Peiping has received information that robbers are again attempting to loot the Eastern Imperial Tombs and that they have resisted the police detachments sent to suppress them.

Four of Britain's largest submarines, the *Perseus*, *Pandora*, *Poseidon* and *Proteus*, departed from Portsmouth England, December 12, for Hongkong. They will form a new flotilla and replace the "L" class vessels.

A. B. Henningsen, who has been appointed manager in Shanghai for Getz Brothers, arrived in Shanghai end of last week from the United States with his wife and child, and Mrs. A. P. Henningsen, his mother.

The river police at Chinkiang discovered and seized a quantity of opium, weighing about 1,800 catties (more than a ton), on board the s.s. *Kiangtsun* December 5. The consignment was stated to have been shipped at Hankow.

The use of red color for posters has been generally forbidden by a recent decree issued by the Governor of the Rhineland province (Germany), which, moreover, forbids all posters, handbills, etc., of subversive character.

H. O. Hereford, for many years representative in the Orient for the National Aniline and Chemical Company, has been appointed Far Eastern representative for the Anglo-Chilian Nitrate Corporation, a Guggenheim enterprise.

The death occurred in Hongkong during the week of Dr. C. Y. Wang, Professor of Pathology at the Hongkong University. Dr. C. Y. Wang was a brother or Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan of the National Government.

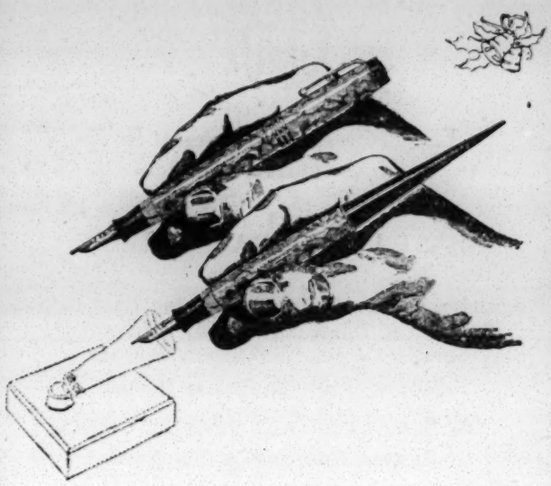
A *Rengo* dispatch from Tsingtao December 9 stated that a Japanese resident named Fumio Nishida, living at Weihsien, on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, was murdered the previous evening by a Chinese burglar who broke into his residence.

The vacancy on the Court of Consuls in Shanghai caused by the relinquishment by M. Shigemitsu of his concurrent post of consul general for Japan has been filled by the appointment to the court of K. Murai, new consul general for Japan.

The Pacific Oil Co. of China, of which Woo San is proprietor, has established offices at 391 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, as kerosene and general merchants and commission agents. John Valentine Dodd has been appointed manager of the company.

The American Bible Society, whose Shanghai offices are at 23 Yuen Ming Yuen road, advertises that the high price of silver is forcing the Society to change the price of Bibles bought abroad, but during the month of December it is giving buyers the benefit of old prices.

The Shanghai Y. M. C. A. will open its Social Center at ZZ. 4200 Robison Road (near Ferry Road) on Saturday



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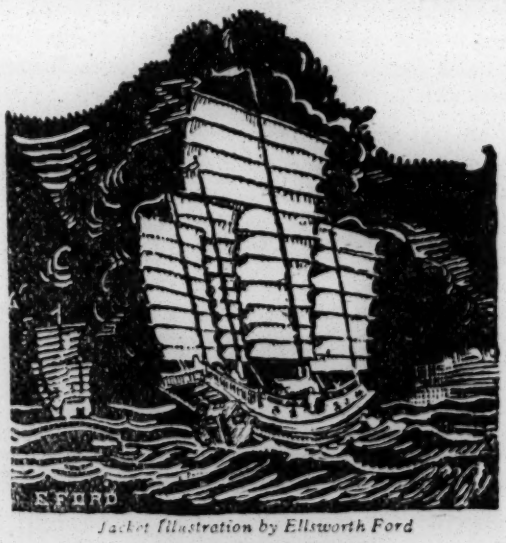

Jacket Illustration by Ellsworth Ford

CONSEQUENCES
By Julia Ellsworth Ford
Author of IMAGINA with illustrations by Arthur Rackham and Lauren Ford.

John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church, New York, says: "Consequences" tells a thrilling story. It handles with conviction and idealism the theme of great humanitarian cause.*** It may do with the narcotic or drug evil today what Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did with the evil of chattel slavery yesterday.

The Nation says: Julia Ellsworth Ford has chosen the novel as her vehicle for a powerful expose and excoriation of the traffic in opium. In an exciting story which holds the interest to the very end she lays bare the great sin of the West against the East.

Kiang Kang-hu, a distinguished Chinese scholar, says: This is more than a novel—it is *life*.

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afternooo, December 20, 1930, at three o'clock sharp. The Center is located in the midst of a dense factory district.

Dr. Ludwik Rajchman, Director of the Health organization of the League of Nations, is enroute to China via Siberia from Geneva and is due here December 20 to confer with the Health Authorities regarding the development of China's Quarantine Service.

The U. S. Senate on December 10 ratified the treaty of arbitration between China and America. The treaty was signed last June. It was acted upen favorably by the foreign relations committee, of which Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is chairman, several days previously.

Hubert B. Trevelyan, Canadian, employed in the Public Works Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, died at the General Hospital during the night of December 15 from a bullet wound inflicted while he was cleaning his pistol early in the day at his home, 449 Dixwell Road.

A new German School was opened at Harbin December 5. The new school is called the "Hindenburg Schule" and can accommodate 200 pupils. At present there are less than half of this number and of these only 30 per cent. are German, the rest being the children of Russian emigrants.

Li Shih-chung, Charge d'Affaires at Panama and concurrently Consul-General at Nicaragua, has been appointed the plenipotentiary of the National Government for the conclusion of a Sino-Nicaraguan agreement relating to the treatment of Chinese nationals in that country.

J. P. Howe, representative of the *Associated Press of America* at Peiping, passed through Shanghai this week on his way to Japan where he will be stationed during the absence of Glen Babb, regular correspondent in Tokyo who has returned to his home in the United States on vacation.

Regulations governing the application of the new Factory Law were formally adopted at the 2nd meeting of the National Government Council in Nanking December 12. February 1, 1931, has been fixed as the date on which both the Law and the Regulations for its application are to become effective.

The British House of Commons on December 12 passed the first reading of the Government's China Indemnity Application Bill, which is designed to make further provision regarding application of the British share of the Boxer indemnity fund and moneys paid to the account of the Boxer indemnity.

Miss Mary Fong, fourteen-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fong F. Sec, has received her honor certificate from Trinity College of Music, London, having passed in pianoforte playing with the highest average for the Junior Division at the local examination held last May. She was previously a pupil at the McTyeire School in Shanghai.

When Dr. C. T. Wang was shown the statement made by *Reuter's* correspondent in Nanking alleging that C. Frank W. Lee was to replace Dr. C. C. Wu as Chinese Minister to Washington, he stated that he was completely surprised. Dr. Wang added that "the *Reuter* correspondent seems to know more than I do."

Dr. Paul Monroe, Director of the Institute of International Education, and Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, has sent a cablegram to President Herman C. E. Liu of Shanghai College, that he will arrive in Shanghai on the s.s. *Empress of Japan* on January first.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the communist up-rising in Canton Chinese and Korean communists at Chientao staged a demonstration on December 11, murdering ten Koreans and one Chinese. They also looted and burned houses and destroyed communications between Toutaokou, Lungchintsun and other places.

Miao Pei-cheng, Reserve Member of the Central Executive Committee, has been appointed Assistant-Director of the Central Party Training Department, in succession to General Ho Ying-ching who tendered his resignation simultaneously with Tai Chi-tao, the Director. Ma Chao-chun has already been appointed to succeed Mr. Tai as Director.

According to a report which appeared in the New York *Daily Mirror* on Nov. 19, Ivy Lee, connected with the publicity department of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has resigned. Mr. Lee, who took a prominent part in the discussions at the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, last year, later visited in Shanghai for several days.

The Community Church of Shanghai has pledged itself to the extent of Mex. $1,200 to assist the Nantao Christian Institute, which has started a community center in one of the most crowded parts of the Chinese city. The money now being raised is for payment of the necessary staff and the Community Church is requesting contributions for this purpose.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Man's Fight for Health

Stalkers of Pestilence—The Story of Man's Ideas of Infection, by Wade W. Oliver, M. D. with an Introduction by Theobald Smith, M.D., Ph.D. With 23 Illustrations 1930 (Paul Hoeber, New York).

This is a neaty got-up book of 251 pages, very handy for the pocket and brimful of interesting pictures of the world's most famous leaders of preventive medicine. As the author says, the purpose of this volume is to trace the historical development of man's ideas of the nature of infectious diseases. "Disease, marshal of hosts of death, has incalculably influenced mankind; in man's upward struggle through the long eons, illness has forever dogged his footsteps."

There are five chapters in all—the first dealing with prehistoric man to Hippocrates; the second embracing Arabic Medicine, the medieval period and the Renaissance; the third summarising the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the fourth the nineteenth century and the last mentioning the achievements of the twentieth century.

Three pages are given to a discussion of Chinese theories of disease, which the author quoting from the *Su Wen* (Simple Questions) mentions as having originated 2000 years B.C. and still being believed by the masses. This is not very complimentary, especially as man is pictured by Chinese physicians as containing five viscera, namely, the heart (seat of the vital spirit; the liver (seat of the aerial soul); the lungs (seat of the spermatic soul); spleen (seat of intelligence and will); and the kidney (seat of the fecundating sperm and the procreating organ). On the other hand, we have some consolation in learning that both Hippocrates (B. C. 460-370 *God* of western medicine) and Galen (living in the later Han period A.D. 130-200) believed that four elements (fire, water, earth and air) together with their four qualities (heat, moisture, cold and dryness) constituted the basis of all parts of the body. Galen's views were distinctly reactionary but held sway over the minds of the *intelligenzia* of those times for centuries.

He taught that the human body contained three parts —Solid parts (bones, organs), liquid parts (blood, lympyh) and spirits (or forces) and that there were four humors—blood (hot and moist), lymph (cold and moist), yellow bile (hot and dry) and black bile (cold and dry). To him most diseases arose from an excess or deficiency or an alteration in these four fundamental humors and their specific qualities. How closely such reasonings fitted into the old Chinese ideas of *ying* and *yang* principles,—all of which shows that the human mind, whether western or eastern, shows a tendency to work along the same grooves.

The Arabians contributed much useful knowledge to scientific medicine. For instance, Rhazes (860-932) advanced the radical yet sound idea that fever was not a disease but merly a symptom. He described the actions of mercury and its salts pretty accurately.

Passing on, we find that William Clowes (1540-1604) perhaps the greatest surgeon during the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England, depicted most of the surgeons of that time as still pinning their faiths upon rings and amulets and being 'no better than runagates or vagabonds, shameless in countenance, lewd in disposition, brutish in judgment and understanding.'

Through Willian Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, both physiology and medicine received a fresh impetus, for he taught that wise men must learn anatomy 'not from the decrees of philosophers, but from the fabric of nature herself.' And he set to prove his ideas by painstaking experiments upon animals.

To show that ideas of infection were still primitive as late as the 17th and 18th century, we have only to quote the great Sydenham's saying (1624-1689) that 'Acute diseases come from God, but, chronical diseases originate with ourselves.' When the reviewer was a student in London (1901), a lecturer on Tropical Medicine was still seriously teaching that malaria came from the vapors of swamps and vague effluvia, etc.

But is was the epochal publication of Darwin's (1809-1882) ('Origin of Species' in1859 which completely revolutionised human thought in Europe and gave natural science its proper share in the thoughts of man and first encouraged the best brains of the time and since to search for new truth. From this event onwards the public required *scientific* evidence, not merely theories or opinions, how even distinguished their holders might be in other spheres. Hence in this connection we must place Thomas Huxley in the forefront of scince's pioneers and teachers. Then came the great French chemist Louis Pasteur (1882-1895), whose successive discoveries of the cause of fermentation, of silkworm disease (which revolutionised the silk industry and helped France to build up this profitable trade and later enabled her to eclipse China in her productions), of the origins of so many infectious diseases in man and animals. Contemporaneous with him was Joseph Lister (1827-1912), the famous British surgeon, who first introduced antiseptic surgery and thus saved the lives of numberless patients.

Truly, to quote the words of Duclaux, late Director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, 'It is because science is sure of nothing that it is always advancing'. With this we may conveniently end this review. We would recommend this short book to the notice of our Chinese leaders, whether in politics, banking, commerce or education, for it will explain not only why medical progress is comparatively slow in this country, but why most of our people, including responsible heads of organisations do not succeed as well as they might, if judged by their high intelligence and past training. For they lack the *scientific* background of accuracy and judgment. W.L.T.

Will India Become Christian?

Will India Become Christian? By J. W. R. Netram, Published by Richard R. Smith, Inc. New York. 142 pages.

This is a book written by a man who has for years preached Christianity to his own fellow countrymen and women in India. Mr Netram's life story is of absorbing interest. When in 1833 the British Government abolished slavery in the island of Trinidad, there was an instant demand from the planters for labor and, in response to this demand, many thousands were brought from India under a system of contract labor. Among these was a young Hindu, called Netram.

In the meantime a minister of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Morton went to Trinidad on a voyage which he decided to take for health reasons. In due time Mr Morton and Mr Netram came together and Netram was taught English, then Christianity.

Mr Netram eventually became a fluent and forceful speaker in English and also learnt to speak many Indian languages. He shares heartily with other Indians in their love and appreciation of their great motherland of India and in the aspirations for national life of its many great peoples. He is however, a Christian Nationalist, believing that the greatest progress will come to India through the acceptance of Christ as India's Saviour. Mr Netram is therefore fitted by birth and training to interpret to English readers the great changes now going on in the life of India.

Is it worth while sending men and money to India with its ancient systems of religion and philosophy? Many have asked themselves this question: "If India can produce men like Gandhi and Tagore, if India can produce a system of philosophy which has baffled all thinkers, if India can produce a civilization reaching back thousands of years when Europe was yet living in savagery, what need is there of giving Christianity to that great country?" Mr Netram in his Preface is of the opinin that India is in economic bondage, in social and mental bondage and also in a terrible religio-spiritual bondage and he says that there is no way out for India except the way of Christ.

The author has accepted Christianity with all its complexities and divisions of thought and thinks that all Indians should do the same. "What a glorious day it will be", he says. "when one-fifth of the human race comes to the crucified One. The day is fast approaching when the East and West will mingle in the unique person of Jesus Christ and out of that mingling will evolve a more glorious, a stronger, a more uplifting and a richer Christianity than this world has ever known before."

Although one must respect the author's sincerity of purpose and become impressed with the devout manner in which he has accepted Christian faith and doctrine, it must be admitted that he is optimistic in his opinion that the whole of India will accept Christianity as a part of its religious philosophy. Apparently, Mr Netram has forgotten that Gandhi and Tagore were themselves Christians at one time and educated in the Christan faith, but they have denounced the tenets of Christianity just as they have denounced the economic consequences of Western civilization.

India is a land of beauty and wonder. Its geographical position and historical connections, its teeming millions with their variety of race and language, its ancient system of religion and philosophy combine to make it a most baffling task to accurately gauge whether Christianity will eventually take the place of Hinduism and the worshipping of idols and demons. The one great problem which missionaries refuse to grapple with is the fact that

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although many thousands accept Christianity in the course of a year, many of them eventually return to their old faiths. We have instances of this in Japan and China and India is no exception to this rule.

Orientals look upon Christianity as something novel in the way of a religion. They accept its teachings for a certain length of time and then they invariably commence to make comparisons with the religion of their birth. One would not go as far as to say that they all discard Christianity after they have studied its teachings, but there is no doubt that the impression which Christianity makes is only a temporary one. Some Orientals remain in the Christian faith, others eventually become indifferent and drift away, whilst many give it up all together and go back to their temples.

Mr Netram has written an excellent little book and we all hope that he will be generously supported in his crusade. A Christian India is an ideal worth struggling for, but unfortuantely it bristles with difficulties. H.B.C.

A Child's Wonder Book

The Wonderful Story of Industry, by Ellen Friel Baker. 25 illustrations by Carle M. Boeg, 314 pages. Published by The University Press, Chicago.

This book is written for the purpose of helping the young boy to a better understanding of the world of industry. The story of industry is a wonderful story indeed, and not only young boys but adults will derive a great deal of pleasure in reading this very interesting little book.

Mrs. Baker has chosen a subject teeming with adventure and romance. Every child who has inquired where bread comes from, or where do we get the clothes we wear, will like these chatty narratives of the how and the way of things. The authoress has the clever faculty of following a child's natural questions and answering them in terms of simplicity.

These stories tell of how a little boy named Charlie accompanies his Uncle George into one mill and factory after another, and observes things for himself. He visits a newspaper office and sees the process of high-speed printing. Then he finds out about matches and their making. He goes to a big flour mill, an ice factory and other places where things which we all need are produced. In between whiles he talks with his uncle at the breakfast table, and many other facts of equal interest are reveled about the objects which lie all about him.

There are some twenty-five chapters in all, covering subjects as "The Silk-worm's Job", the "History of Hats", "The Story of Flax", "From Logging Camp to Living Room", "The Story of Paper", "A Soap Bubble", "The Romance of Iron and Steel", "Black Diamonds", "King Corn", "Queen Cotton", "Our Cup of Tea" and so on. The stories are made still clearer to the young reader by a series of graphic drawings by Carle Boeg, who has depicted successive stages in the making of things.

As an example of Mrs. Baker's abilities as a writer of vivid description, on turning to page 7 we get the following description of a modern newspaper office: "Charlie and his uncle went through a door on which were the words Editorial Department. Charlie was amazed to find men in their shirtsleeves rushing about and shouting messages to each other as if something exciting were happening and boys about his own age dashing in and out of several doors added to the excitement. But he noticed that several men were sitting at typewiters clicking away at top speed, while others were at telegraph instruments receiving messages, and these did not seem excited at all."

"Don't be alarmed", said his uncle. "Even if I am managing Editor, I'm just a cog in this big wheel of industry and can only do my part. just as the office boys do theirs."

Ellen Friel Baker was graduated from the Columbia Athenaeum, a prominent Southern American college, and taught in the public schools of Columbia, Tennessee, which is her birthplace. During her teacher's career she devoted her afternoons to newspaper work, writing for the *Columbia Journal*. When a rival paper bought the *Journal* she was continued on their staff as columnist, editorial writer, and woman's department editor. H.B.C.

Cross Bearers

The Cross Bearers, by A. M. Frey; The Viking Press, New York, 1930. 306 pages.

We said some time ago that we had read enough "War books"; we did not intend to read another one. But the urge for creating this literature is still bringing more and more such volumes to the market. We cannot feel that to any one these books are pleasant. Can it be that readers demand them? We do not think so. Then why are they?

Our only answer is still an urge for their production. And it may be that this desire is analagous to the impulse to tell certain things so as to free the mind. We heard immediately after the War that men could not talk of it. Senses were numb; speech and writing failed. Now there is a period of expression. It may be, that, like the Roman confessional, these writings will purge the hearts of the combatants as nothing else could do.

All Quiet on the Western Front, The Class of 1902, The Nineteen, even Wooden Swords—all have a similarity, and all are War in different phases, the final analysis' The Cross Bearers is a story of the Medical Corps, written by a German and in the present tense. Difficulties of the work and life, military contradictions, primitive passions of men, offical incompetency, departmental blundering, sheer dangers of the situation,—all these are found in this book. In places it is repetitional. So is War. The narrator, who describes himself as an intellectual, suffers mentally even more than physically, When, in the face of unutterable rebellion against the destruction of life that he has witnessed. he finally summons his couarge to tell his surgeon all his pent-up abhorrence of the whole War business his officer sees in him only a "case", only one who is ill, made so by the horrors he has witnessed and been forced to have a part in. His theories are regarded as the signs of a diseased mind and he as worn out by his experiences. "I'm done," he cries beside himself. No more, sick or well. I want to tell the truth. I want to say: War and soldiering are the craziest, stupidest, and most shameful and degrading things in the whole world" "Then go to the devil—and your company" the staff surgeon shouts in a fury. "Tell them there what you want to say. I don't want to hear any more of it." and Funk leaves ... It is a beautiful, warm autumn day, and a soft, sleepy wind blows across the fields. What is to be done? But he doesn't konw. Better do nothing, sit, still, look into the distance with shut eyes. It is good so. He flings the steel helmet into the ditch. The bowled metal rolls into a puddle at the bottom with a gurgle... Towards evening some officers go by. He doesn't rise, he doesn't salute. Is he sleeping with open eyes, like the hares? Cracked? They leave him undisturbed. But now Dr. Eggebrecht's hand is on his shoulder. "Well, Funk? I was wondering you'd be coming back from your company over this road—I telephoned to ask that they send you back to me again—I hate to lose you—"I'm done. No more." "No, don't interrupt me. I don't like to let you go but it seems to be necessary. You're to be transferred to the reserves. I've given the reasons in writing and sent them up to headquarters. Funny, what? For years you've been doing that kind of thing for other people—and now you're in the same boat yourself and somebody has to do it for you. Now, stand up, Funk. The sun is down, come along with me, it's getting cold." Funk suffers himself to be led to the ward. G.B.S.

October 26, 1930.

The Far Eastern Situation

Imperialism and Nationalism in the Far East, by David Edward Owen. Published by Henry Holt and Company, New York; 120 pages.

In three compact chapters amounting to no more than 120 pages, Prof. David Edward Owen of Yale University has drawn, with admirable success, a panoramic view of the Far Eastern situation today together with a simple narrative of its relations with the West. The headings for the three chapters are selfexplanatory: the Exclusive East and the Expanding West, the Changing Orient 1944-1901, and China and Japan in World Politics 1901-1928.

Unlike many other works concerning China, this book was written in a scientific manner and the author should be congratulated for having given greater emphasis on facts than on expressions of superficial opinion. Although many important issues have been omitted in the picture, the author has made it quite interesting and understandable by bringing out, here and there, his own clear interpretation.

Designed as a week's reading for American college students who take the general course in European history, the book naturally does not pretend to contain any technical or scholarly material demanded by the more advanced student of Oriental history. For those who would like to go deeper into this study, the author could have inserted at the end of his book a more complete and up-to-date bibliography.

The book comes out as one of the Berkshire Studies of European History. While those who are already acquainted with Chinese history and culture may find it rather thin, it should prove very valuable to the new comer as an introductory study of the political and cultural environment he enters into. C. H. L.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION, No. 1201

The Public is hereby notified that in accordance with instructions received from the Inspector General of Customs the following revised scale of Customs Fees will be put into effect from the 1st January 1931.

Supervision Fee	Hk. Tls. 10.00 per day or fraction of a day.
Supervision Fee for landing of overstowed foreign through cargo	Hk. Tls. 10.00 per watch,
Supervision Fee for working cargo outside Harbour Limits...	Hk. Tls. 150.00 per 5 days.
Wharf Supervision Fee..	Hk. Tls. 300.00 per month (plus Tls. 100.00 Rent Allowance if quarters are not provided.)
Special Examination Fees	(1) Hk. Tls. 10.00 per Officer per half day (i. e., 4 hours) or fraction thereof. (2) Hk. Tls. 15.00 per Officer per day (*i. e.*, continuous work for more than four, but not over eight, hours.)
Ningpo Mail Bags Registration Fee.....	Hk. Tls. 10.00 per year (large bags) Hk. Tls. 5.00 per year (small bags)
Storage Fee, Munitions of War Godown:—	
(a) General.....	$0.50 per pkg. up to 3 cu.ft. per month $0.75 per pkg. 3 cu.ft. and over or fraction thereof.
(b) Zinc.....	$0.50 per picul per month or fraction thereof.
(c) Machinery.....	$4.00 per ton per month or fraction thereof.
Storage Fees: Customs Jetty.....	$0.30 per pkg. per day.
Firefloat Fee	Sh. Tls. 300.000 per day.
Explosives Godowns Fees	Sh. Tls. 0.60 per cu. ft. per 30 days or less.
Extension Fee.....	Hk. Tls. 20.00 per 5 days.
Box Rents.....	Hk. Tls. 9.00 per *annum*.
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Red Box Licence Fees...	Hk. Tls. 5.00 per *annum*

Fee for Issue of Superintendent's Certificate of Registry (Chuen P'ai)

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„ 300 to 500	Hk. Tls. 350.00
„ 500 to 1,000	Hk. Tls. 450.00
„ 1.000	Hk. Tls. 500.00

In addition to the foregoing the following new fees will be collected as from the 1st January, 1931.

Supervision Fee For Coal Wharves.....	Hk. Tls. 100 a month
Cargo Boat Certificate of Registry and Permit to be towed:— (Inland Waters Steam Navigation).....	Hk. Tls. 5.00
Cargo Boat Licence (for plying within port limits).....	Hk Tls. 5.00
Steam Tug Certificate.....	Hk. Tls. 10.00
Yuli Pass for pleasure boats (valid for 90 days).....	Hk. Tls. 2.00
Permit to be towed (pleasure boat—in excess of the six allowed in one tow).....	Hk. Tls. 1.00
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W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE.
SHANGHAI, 10th December, 1930.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

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Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

LUCHU ISLANDS WHERE NINE OF COMMODORE PERRY'S MEN FOUND A LAST RESTINO-PLACE

(Continued from page 88)

nevertheless: most pleasingly melodious. The entertainment continues as long as the bridegroom can pay the bills for himself and his friends; or, if he is a rich man, until both the spirit and the flesh have ceased to be willing, perhaps 4 or 5 days later. By returning to his home, from which the bride-to-be has never stirred, he is automatically married.

Everything Is Cheap

Everything in the Luchus is absurdly cheap, and the majority of everything is delightful—in fact so cheap and so delightful that if all details were given, Okinawa would witness a huge influx of retiring and resigning Western bachelors immediately on hearing of them. As I hope to retire there and keep Okinawa for my exclusive domain these details will be furnished only to those sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope and satisfactorily answering the questionnaire which will then be mailed to them.

However, to discourage those foot-loose and pleasure-loving bachelors who might be tempted by the above insinuations, it might be well to list some of the less attractive features. First and foremost should be placed the mosquitoes, which make New Jersey's chief claim to fame seem gentle as gazelles by comparison. But they can be overcome. After my ankles and legs had furnished several million of these so's and so's with enough food for years, my room maid gave me instant relief by bathing the aforesaid members with the potent native wine. At last I had found a use for liquor, for the mosquitoes would not touch it.

Another disadvantage, save to the above mentioned, is that there is no drinking water in Naha except that insipid stuff imported from Japan in bottles. One can drink that, or beer, or nothing. Then too, the sun is extremely hot, but there is usually a breeze in the daytime. At night the breeze dies and it seems even hotter especially as one must sleep under a very closely woven, heavy mosquito net. Speaking of sleeping—the first night or two it is slightly annoying suddenly to become popular with six-inch lizards, which are much too curious and friendly. However, after a few nights their squeak or bark (or whatever one calls the noise a lizard makes) isn't noticed because you have just learned that, regardless of medical aid, you die wtihin 8 hours at the most after you've been bitten by one of the much too plentiful black snakes in which the cane fields, stone walls, and banyan trees abound.

However, the delights of Okinawa far outweigh its less attractive features, and it was with much regret that I left the island by the toy steamer which brought me to Keelung four days later.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CHINA

(Continued from page 89)

the safety of the local government. While we refuse to believe that the Government of the Straits Settlements has entertained the slightest idea of purposely and openly slamming the dignity of the Chinese nation, one must question in what way it will be profited by executing the harsh measure of closing down the Kuomintang Headquarters.

In conclusion, we will repeat the famous, universal principle enunciated by none other than the great English philosopher and scientist, Sir Isaac Newton, that every action has an equal reaction. Judging from the ruthless and unusually severe action taker by the Government of the Straits Settlements, one may readily foresee what the reaction will be upon the Chinese Government and people and its effect upon Sino-British relationship, commercial or otherwise. The world can only progress through co-operation, and co-operation is impossible without mutual understanding and good will. China ernestly desires to co-operate with the British Empire as well as with the other nations. If the British Government will only modify its policy toward China and take on an attitude of more sympathy and friendly assistance, it will not only engender the gratitude of China and stimulate Sino-British trade, but will also contribute perceptibly to the progress and civilization of the world in general.

Shanghai, December 5, 1930.

China Insists on Control of Cable Messages

The negotiations between the representatives of the National Government and the three foreign cable companies, the Great Northern, the Eastern Extension and the Pacific Commercial, were resumed at Nanking December 12. The principal points discussed concerned the landing of cables, the control over tranmission of messages, the abolition of the Foochow office of the Eastern Co., and the Amoy office of the Great Northern Co. The Chinese delegation flatly refused the foreign companies to extend their privilege of landing cables for another twenty years. Another important point in dispute is that relating to the administrative control over the transmission of messages, the foreign Companies insisting on the retention of this privilege. The Chinese delegates firmly contended that the Government must have such control.

A Nanking message dated December 13 in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that owing to the deadlock in the negotiations the Telegraph Commission of the Ministry of Communications called a meeting at which Chuang Chi-huan, Wu Nan-ju, Nie Chuen-ru and Sha Shu-yung were present. It was pointed out that as there only remained a few more days before the expiry of the old contracts and as it seemed impossible to effect any satisfactory settlement of the cable situation in such a short time, the only thing that remained for the Chinese cable delegates to do was to take unilateral action in announcing the old cable agreements null and void, acting independently of the companies. Later messages stated that the Chinese government would take such action.

At previous conferences an agreement was reached that the offices of the two foreign companies at Tientsin, Peiping and Chefoo should be abolished simultaneously with the transfer to China of the control over the Shanghai-Chefoo-Taku submarine cable. Following such abolition the affairs of the offices will be taken over by the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

Japan Restores Tsingtao End of Sasebo Line

Recent negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates resulted in the restoration to China of the Tsingtao end of the Tsingtao-Sasebo line. In this connection a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking dated in December 14 recalls that following her declaration of war against Germany in 1914, Japan seized the German submarine cables between Tsingtao and Chefoo and between Tsingtao and Shanghai; and subsequently utilized portions of these cables for the laying of a line between Tsingtao and Sasebo, the Japanese naval station. In the Sino-Japanese Treaty for the settlement of outstanding questions relative to Shantung signed on Feb. 4, 1922, the Japanese Government agreed to recognize China's title to all former German cables between Tsingtao and Chefoo and between Tsingtao and Shanghai, with the exception however, of those portions of the line which had been utilized by Japan for the laying of the Tsingtao-Sasebo Cable.

By another agreement subsequently signed on Dec. 1, 1922, the JapaneseGovernment agreed to transfer to the Chinese Government without compensation one-half of the Tsingtao-Sasebo line. Although it was also stipulated in the agreement that the Tsingtao end of the said cable should be operated by China, an undertaking was extorted from China to the effect that operation of the cable was to be entrusted to Japan until termination of various foreign cable monopolies. As the contracts under which foreign Companies have held monopolies will expire at the end of the current year and will not be renewed, Japan was bound by her undertaking to restore operation of the Tsingtao end of the cable to China.

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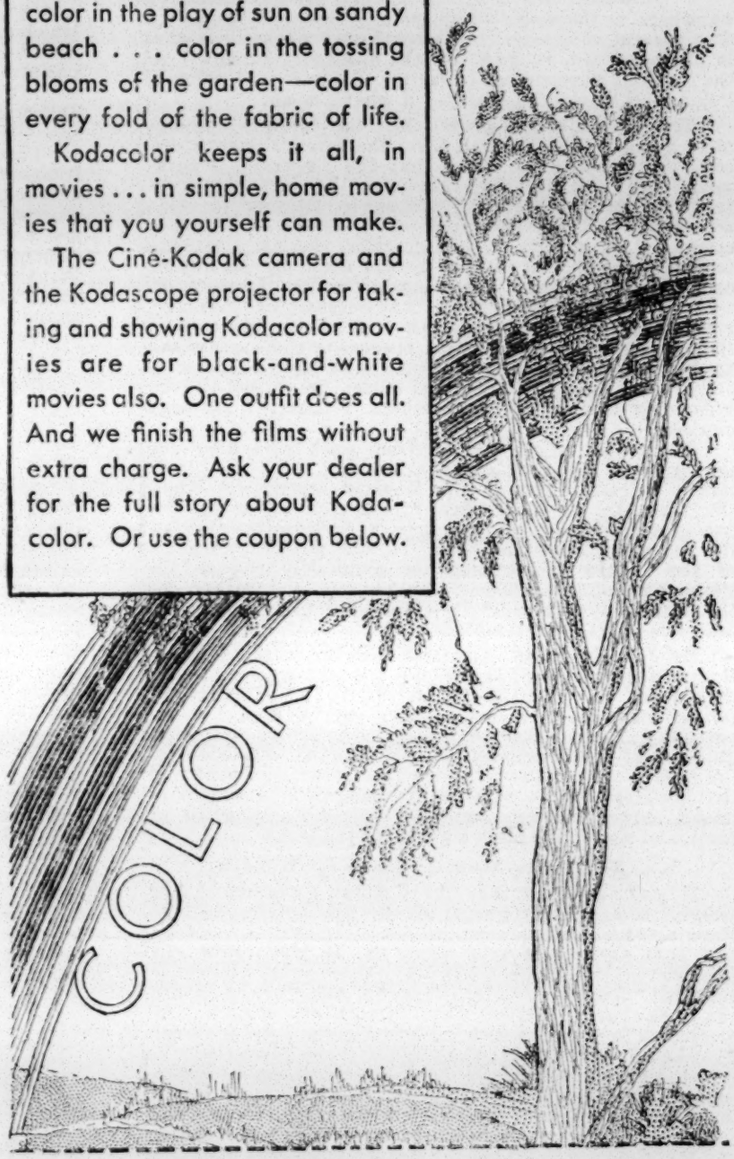

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Death of George Cox in England

The death occurred in England last month of George Cox, after an attack of pneumonia and pleurisy, at the age of 65. He was a well-known railway engineer in China, and had been the chief divisional engineer of the Peking-Mukden Railway under C. W. Kinder, who was then engineer-in-chief. He afterwards became the engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Mr. Cox was born in Australia, and came to China as a boy.

Imperial Art Treasures and the Chinese Press

BY JOHN GOETTE

AS a newspaper correspondent it is perhaps unseemly to admit even the slightest flaw in the profession. However, one is driven to that point on occasions anywhere in the world and here in China with frequency. The present campaign in the northern press against what is characterized as part of the dastardly intention of the Nanking government to belittle Peiping—old imperial Peking—is a splendid example of what I mean.

The local Chinese press, then the foreign language news agencies and through them the foreign newspapers, came forth with a story that the Central Government had resolved to transport the art treasures from the former Manchu palaces in Peiping to open a museum in the new capital. At once the chambers of commerce passed resolutions decrying the latest attempt to despoil the ancient capital, to ruin trade by destroying one of the chief attractions to tourists and so forth in like vein. Educators jumped to the defense of Peiping's right to retain these treasures and letters appeared in the papers further inciting the readers to righteous wrath against the new rulers of China who were deliberately striving to take the bread and butter from the already hungering mouths of the northern victims of southern cupidity.

These stories cropped up from week to week and the readers were given no explanation that might set their minds at rest although the Museum authorities knew the facts to be otherwise. Finally the truth got out but only deviously and through a foreign member of the Museum Board at that. It was not the intention of the Central Government to completely remove the Peiping collections. There was no plot but rather the the fulfillment of a carefully considered plan which had been five years in contemplation.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, American member of the Museum Board of the Peiping Palaces, was the man who cut away the clouds although he did so indirectly. A group of foreign newspaper correspondents was offered the opportunity of a tour through the palace buildings under the guidance of Dr. Ferguson and his Chinese colleagues of the Board. It was then that the foreign writers were told that the story of the removal of treasures had been published, either through malice or common disregard of facts, and was in the main a garble of the truth.

Some Objects for Nanking; Others for Mukden

It was explained that the Central Government had ordered a particular group of the art objects sent to Nanking and another specified lot to be sent to Mukden and that these removals would in no way lower the standard of the Peiping exhibits either as to quality or quantity. According to Dr. Ferguson, the Museum Board has in its charge sufficient pieces of authentic and beautiful porcelains to stock ten such museums as the Peiping rooms. That being so, he has been urging for many years that the objects now hidden away in dust covered boxes be distributed to other centers in China thereby giving more people their first glimpse of China's artistic productions, Not only does he favor the proposed collections for Nanking and Mukden, but even more extensive separations of the Peiping collections with many other museums being stocked elsewhere in China.

In the past the Chinese student of art had little chance to view and study authenticated pieces unless he made the journey to Peking. Under the new scheme there would be no diminution of the Peiping exhibitions whereas a similarly fine showing could be made in various centers of the Chinese interior. The Board feel that there is no point, even if there were room, to display several pieces of the same type of porcelain. Nothing is to be gained by one person looking at five Sung bowls of identic pattern whereas much is to be hoped for if crowds of Chinese in five widely scattered communities can look at one such bowl.

What is true of the porcelain collection is more or less so of other objects of art held in the palaces here. According to Dr. Ferguson there are between ten and fifteen thousand Chinese paintings which could be sorted through and the most worthy divided into separated collections. Jades, bronzes and other objects are in too great profusion to be housed for public display in even the hundred and more rooms of the Forbidden City.

The collections which will eventually be shipped to Nanking and Mukden are seasoned travellers. For Nanking is intended what is known as the Jehol Summer Palace pieces. The more important of the Manchu emperors were fond of spending their hunting days at that palace a hundred miles north of Peking and stocked it with some of the finest treasures from the home palace. When President Yuan Shih-kai threw open the southern section of the Forbidden City as a public museum, he transported the Jehol treasures there and it is that group which will go to Nanking to form the nucleus of the museum whose site is still undetermined.

In the same way the collection which will be shipped to Mukden represents a unit of long standing. The first Manchus felt the need of adding glamor to their ancestors so they built the beautiful Mukden palaces and filled them with art objects from Peking. President Yuan Shih-kai recalled them to their old home in Peking and now they are fated to journey to Mukden once more.

This is the story of the alleged dissipation of the treasures of the Forbidden City as given by the Museum authorities. One cannot help but regret that such a sound scheme of developing a common appreciation of Chinese art should have got off to this bad start in the public eyes merely through misrepresentation in the press. The fact that the matter savors strongly of malicious geographical politics or petty private jealousy is the greater imposition on the general public, which should have the benefit of the distributed exhibition of the art treasures as well as the true version of the government's intent and plan.

Peiping, December 1, 1930.

Alleged Shortage of Tientsin Customs Funds

According to a report which appeared in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on Dec. 11, Mrs. Koo Tze-yi, wife of the former deputy commissioner of customs under the Shansi regime at Tientsin, has been detained by the Peiping authorities because of allegations pertaining to a shortage in funds which developed while Mr. Koo was in office. Mrs. Koo, who was traveling from Peiping to Tientsin on Monday, Dec. 8 was detained and taken back to Peiping. Her brother and several other relatives who were also traveling with her were also detained and taken back to Peiping. The report in the *Star* alleged that two large sums of money are involved in the shortage, one being an amount set aside on deposit for payment of threck months' salary to the staff in the eventuality of their being ousted. The other sum was involved with the detention of 300 cases of Japanese piece-goods which had been seized by the Customs. During the regime of the late Lenox Simpson, Commissioner at Tientsin, these cases of piece goods were held and the Japanese forced to pay a fine for alleged false declaration regarding the type of goods. The fine supposedly paid by the Japanese, is alleged to be missing. It was claimed that the authorities intended to hold Mrs. Koo Tze-yi, pending the receipt of information regarding the whereabouts of her husband.

Japanese on Trial in Vladivostok on Charges of Smuggling

A special court session was convened this week at Vladivostock to deal with the case against 10 Japanese and two Russians charged with smuggling rubles into the Soviet Union and selling them at the "black" exchange, exporting gold drafts from the Soviet Union and supplying cheap rubles through the Bank of Chosen to foreign concession-holders and merchants and finally of accepting at different places, especially at Shanghai and Harbin, money-orders to people in different cities of the Soviet Union for which also use was made of the forbidden "black" exchange.

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ANOTHER YEAR OF NATIONALIST CHINA

(Continued from page 82)

or these laws, the Yuan had been guided not only by the modern principles of juridical science and advanced legislative theories but also by the conditions and circumstances peculiar to China, our age-old traditions and customs and, above all, the Three People's Principles laid down by the late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. With the promulgation of the Chinese laws, it reminds the foreign powers which still enjoy the special privilege in China that extrality must go.

Loan Consolidation

Like many other countries following revolution, Chinese finances are confused. To improve Chinese finance is one of the pressing problems of the day. Aside from engaging itself upon the problem of currency reform, discussion on the adoption of the gold standard system etc., the consolidation of loans, both foreign and domestic, are now being taken up. This is the first time that the Chinese government has ever attempted to get, its creditors, foreign and Chinese alike, to discuss a settlement of loans. This was expressly recognized by the First Kuomintang National Congress in 1924 that "As long as they do not impair China's political interests, foreign loans made by China should be properly secured and repaid." The Ministry of Finance of the present Government has been setting aside the sum of $5,000,000 annually to go towards the final scheme for the liquidation of China's national indebtedness. It will also be recalled that, in his last memorandum to the Kuomintang Executive Committee, the Minister of Finance stressed the importance of seeking "a formula for the consolidation of the entire public debt under the Ministry of Finance, so that a plan could be devised for sound public financing in the future on a basis honorable to China and satisfactory to prospective bondholders." The policy was also reaffirmed by the Minister of Finance in connection with the his denial of rumors of China's seeking a huge silver loan from America. The Minister asserted that "there had been no change in the declared policy of the Ministry of Finance not to seek loans abroad until the Government had made a settlement coverning foreign and domestic debts in arrears." Eventually, an informal conference was held between representatives of China and the Governments of Belgian, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Natherlands, and the United States for the purpose of initiating discussions towards the adjustment of China's foreign and domestic obligations that are in errears. Discussions entered upon the procedure to be adopted for reaching a settlement. In other words, China, like America after the establishment of the federal form of government, tries to make herself financially sound.

Many Other Significant Events

The year of 1930 has witnessed many other important events, among which is the holding of the National Industrial and Commercial Conference, the first of this kind. Though not all of the resolutions have been put into execution, yet the Conference definitely marked the beginning of co-operation between the people and the development.

China could not claim to be a safe place for residence so long as communists and bandits are allowed to run wild. But it is gratifying to learn that the National Government, after the cessation of the civil war, has devoted attention to suppressing the bandits and communists, Gen. Chiang having personally gone to the front to direct the operations. Time is not far off when China will be cleaned from all the communists and bandits.

In the field of reconstruction, aside from the opening of some airways, one of the most important achievements is the direct radio communication between China and America. But we are sorry to say that instead of giving China every possible assistance in the direction of reconstruction and development, some powers are setting up obstacles in the way. Upon the establishment of the radio station in Chenju, by which the direct radio communication between China and America is made possible, Japan, instead of congratulating China and United States over this achievement, lodged a protest with the National Government on the ground that such installment of radio stations is contrary to China's promise, and by the former agreement with the Peking Government, only the Japanese would have the right to install radio stations for China. The Russians are also objecting to the opening of the radio communicating between China and Berlin—which necessarily passes through Siberia.

More Government Reforms

But internally, the leaders of the Government are taking various steps aiming at the establishment of a clear and efficient government. Orders have been issued by the National Government Council to the Executive Yuan and the various Government organs directly under its jurisdiction instructing that immediate steps be taken to put into effect the various provisions in the proposal relative to the reform of the Central Government Administration adopted at the recent 4th Plenary Session of the C. E. C. The provisions referred to in these orders are:—

1—For the ensuing year, the main object of the Government should be the consolidation of peace and order;. and the fostering of the strength of the people through the elimination of various major obstacles.

2—The Central Government should concentrate on:—

a. Rounding up of bandits,

b. Rigid enforcement of opium suppression measures.

c. Military rehabilitation and financial readjustment.

d. Improvement of means of communications and carrying our of water conservancy measures.

3—The local governments should concentrate on:—

a. Rounding up of abndits,

b. Census of population and registration of households.

c. Enforcement of the system of "Pao-Chia" (guarantee) whereby members of the same village are to be held collectively responsible for the conduct of any of its members.

d. Enforcement of agricultural enterprises.

e. Spread of mass ducation and inauguration of the district autonomy system.

4—Inauguration of the Comptroller's Office: All Government organs and all local government organs to submit the budgets for the current fiscal year respectively before the end of the current year and the end of March next year; reports of income and disbursements to be regularly submitted thereafter, heads of Government organs liable to be dealt with in case of fraudulent statements in such reports.

5—The Central Government officials should not hold any concurrent post in local governments.

This article would be incomplete if one failed to mention the name of President Chiang Kai-sheh. He is really the "strong man China." It is because of his strong personality and firm determination that has brought about many reforms in the governments and in establishing a "new China." The year of 1930 has witnessed many significant "internal" political developments, but the year of 1931 will witness a series of negotiations with the foreign powers, at the end of which, China will be a sovereign and independent nation, in the true sense of the word, in the family of nations.

Shanghai, Dec. 15, 1930.

End of Run on National City Bank Branches

The run on the Canton branch of the National City Bank of New York came to an end December 11. During the run, which began on December 5, the bank paid out about $5,000,000. Among those who withdrew accounts were the Kwangtung provincial and the Canton municipal governments. The run on the Hongkong branch came to an end on the same date. The Hongkong branch had paid out about $11,000,000.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1202

The public is hereby notified that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the following days:

Thursday, 25th December (Christmas Day)
Thursday to Saturday, 1st to 3rd January, 1931
(New Year Holidays)

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 15 December, 1930

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VICE PRESIDENT & MANAGER

A Federal Scheme for India

The federal structure sub-committee of the Round Table Conference in session in London, end of last week presented an interim report on a federal scheme for India. The scheme contemplates the creation of a new State deriving its powers partly from the powers which the Indian States will concede to the British Crown, to be placed at the disposal of the new federation, and partly from a transfer of the powers of the present Government of India. The report anticipates that federation will be carried out by the provinces of British India, on the one hand, and such Indian States as choose to enter, on the other hand, provision being made for the others to come in as they desire. The report advocates a bicameral federal legislature containing representatives of both British India and the Indian States, in proportions to be fixed. It proposes a separate legislature to deal with central subjects concerning British India only, though it admits that this procedure creates an anomaly which will need further consideration and that the federal legislature will therefore contain States' representatives who will not be concerned with some of the subjects with which the legislature deals. The report adds that the important subject of the relation of the Crown will need further examination when then relation between the federal executive to the Crown is discussed. It points out that if any subjects (such as defence and foreign relations) are reserved to the Crown, representation of the Crown in both chambers will be necessary.

Rabid Reactionary Speech by Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill, chancellor in the former Conservative Government, declared before a meeting of British business men in London December 11 that that the Round Table Conference had no power to frame an All-India Constitution and that no agreement it reached would be binding on Parliament, morally or legally. The British nation did not intend to relinquish effectual control of Indian life and progress. The truth was, Mr. Churchill went on, that Gandhism must, sooner or later, be grappled and finally crushed. It was useless to try to satisfy a tiger by feeding him cats-meat. It seemed certain, he said, that a new House of Commons would be in existence before the Government of India Act could be introduced and it would have to decide what now must be done. Britain was free to call a halt and retrace its steps, he said. It was evident he said, that Britain's first efforts to create an All-India Constitution were illconceived. Underneath platitudes and euphemisms of western democratic politics, and airy round table talk, the actual process of governing India had been tardily but rigorously carried on; 24,000 Indian politicians, or dupes, were in prison and everywhere disorder had been repressed. The Gandhi movement had been largely mastered, even by the most long-suffering of administrations, Mr. Churchill declared.

Ramsay MacDonald Denounces Churchill Speech

Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, denounced the speech made on India by Mr. Churchill, Mr. MacDonald described it as showing neither wisdom nor discretion and said it was mischievous from beginning to end, and without a constructive idea or proposal. It was expressive of nothing except antiquated relationship between Imperial authority and the people who came under its sway. The speeh was blind to ever modern movement in politics, and stiff-necked regarding the handling of a people whom the British themselves had enlightened in political affairs and aspirations.

"How the the Indian Congress and elements in India who wished the Round Table conference would fail must have blessed Mr. Churchill for giving them an opportunity of rousingup prejudices in India against the British Raj," exclaimed the Premier. In conclusion, he said, "We have got such a hold over Indian opinion we can even afford to allow Mr. Churchill to make such a speech, but if he will take my advice he will not repeat it."

Maharajah Makes Caustic Reply to Winston Churchill

The Maharajah of Bikaner, a Round Table delegate. issued a statement in London December 14 in reply to Winston Churchill in which he said: "Does anybody in his senses believe that an articulate India, embracing a great majority of thinking people, can be content with permanent subordination to a bureaucratic system of government, or can be held in subjection by a policy of blood and iron? Is it within the bounds of reason that we, with our eyes open, should throw our country into the meltingpot? A certain way calculated to bring about the ultimate loss of India,is to attempt to confine the tremendous national forces stirring her to her depths in a non-national government, which she has outgrown. On the contrary, the way to retain India under the Crown is for the British, through

Leatst New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 4,156,110 Shares
December 17.

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. $ per Sh.	STOCK	Dec.15	Dec.16
37⅜	15⅛	1.60	Adams Express	15⅛	14⅝
136½	108	4.00	American Can	108	105½
101¾	36	—	American &Foreign Power	26⅛	25½
76⅞	13⅜	—	American& For. Pewer W.	13⅜	12
79½	42⅛	4.00	American Smelting	42⅛	Unq.
274¼	178⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel. ..	179⅜	174¾
129⅞	101½	5.00	American Tobacco "B" ..	101½	100⅜
124⅞	50⅛	*1.00	American Water Works ..	50¾	48⅜
81½	26⅜	2.50	Anaconda Copper	26⅜	26⅛
33⅜	17⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	17¾	17⅛
122⅜	58⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅜	55⅜
110¼	51¼	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	51¼	49¾
50½	15¼	3.00	Borg Warner	16½	15¾
33⅜	8	—	Calumet & Helca	8⅛	8
226¾	165¾	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	36⅝	36
362¾	88	6.00	Case J. I.	88	83¾
43	15	1.00	Chrysler..	15½	14⅞
44¼	15¾	p 30	Cities Service, Common ..	15¾	14¼
87	32	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric..	32	30¾
37⅝	9⅞	—	Columbia Graphaphone ..	8	7⅝
20¼	7⅞	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	7⅞	7¾
6¼	1⅝	—	„ „ war.	1¾	1½
136⅞	80¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	81	79⅛
30½	9¾	—	Continental Oil	9¾	8
14⅞	2⅜	—	Curtiss Wright	2⅜	2
145¼	83	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	83½	71¼
255¼	148¾	5.00	Eastman Kodak	148¾	144
117⅜	39½	6% S	Electric Bond & Share ...	39½	37⅞
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	25⅝	25
34⅝	5¼	—	General Aviation	5¼	4⅝
95⅜	43¼	1.60	General Electric..	43⅞	Mutl.
61¼	46⅛	3.00	General Food	48½	46½
54¼	32	3.00	General Motors	33¼	32⅝
106⅞	56½	5.00	General Railway Signal ..	64	60
47⅞	30¼	2.50	Gold Dust	30½	29½
58	15½	—	Goodrich Rubber..	16¾	15¾
96⅞	37¼	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	46	43
59⅞	12¾	2.00	Granby	13½	12
62⅞	10	3.00	Hudson Motors, ...	21¾	19⅜
28⅜	3⅛	—	Indian Refining	3¼	Unq.
75⅜	53¾	4.00	International Cement ..	54¼	50¼
14½	1½	—	International Combu. Eng.	1½	1¼
115¾	50	2.50	International Harvester ..	51⅛	43¾
44⅜	14⅞	1.00	International Nickel.. ..	14⅞	14⅛
77⅜	22	2.00	International Tel.& Tel. ..	22¾	21½
148¼	50	3.00	Johns Manville	52⅜	50⅞
63¾	22⅞	2.00	Kemecott Copper..	22⅞	20⅝
35⅜	22¼	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	22¼	21⅞
48⅛	19½	*1.00	Kroger Grocery	20	19⅛
114⅜	80½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	81	78¾
95¾	42⅛	3.00	Lowes: Inc	44¾	42½
28⅛	10⅝	—	Lorillard (P) Co. com- ..	10⅝	9¾
44⅞	9¾	—	Ludlum Steel	10⅜	Unq.
49⅞	16¼	—	Montgomery Ward	17½	16½
		4.00	National City Bank of N.Y.	91¾	87½
32	9⅜	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	9¾	9½
192¾	114	8.00	New York Central	Unq.	108⅜
107⅛	49⅜	3.00	Pacific Lighting	49⅜	47
23⅜	7½	.60	Packard Motor Car	8½	8⅛
77½	36⅝	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	37½	36¾
85⅝	55	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad .	55¼	54
16½	5⅝	.20	Pennroad Corporation ..	5⅝	5⅛.
44¾	14⅛	*2.00	Phillips Petroeun	14⅛	12⅜
123¼	67	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	67¾	66¾
69⅜	13	—	Radio Corporation	13	12½
50	15¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	15¾	14⅝
58⅝	41⅞	3,00	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	42½	41½
100⅝	45⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	47⅜	45⅜
25⅛	7⅛	—	Shell Union	7⅛	7⅛
94⅛	11	—	Simmons Company	14¼	13¼
72	43¼	2.00	Southern California Edison	43¼	41
29¼	14¼	1.50	Standard Brands	15¾	15¼
129	57⅜	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric..	57⅜	54½
84⅞	49	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	49	45⅛
40⅜	21	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	21	20
60½	31⅝	2.00	Texas Corporation	31⅝	29⅜
67⅜	45¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	45¼	42
89¼	41⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing ..	41⅛	40¼
47⅜	10½	1.00	Trans America	12⅞	13¼
106⅜	54⅛	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	55	53¼
242¾	172¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway ..	172⅝	171¼
99	20	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	20½	19¼
49⅜	25⅛	1.20	United Gas & Improvement	25¼	Unq.
35	11½	11	U.S. Rubber..	12¾	12
198¾	136½	7.00	U.S. Steel	137½	135⅝
143¼	44¾	3.00	Vanadium	47⅝	46⅞
80¼	13	—	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	13	11
201	91	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	91⅞	90½
72⅝	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	45⅜	52¼
			Call Money	2%	Unq

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Parliament, to reject all doubts and fears and recognize the strength of the righteous forces they themselves have created and in a spirit of courage, bold imagination and liberality worthy of a great people, place themselves at the head of the new India and secure her contentment by a national system of government in a stable federal system."

Indian Says He Prefers Jail to "Slavery"

When Surjan Singh, a Sikh watchman, was brought up in the British Police Court at Shanghai, December 12 on a charge of distributing seditious literature in North Honan road, and was given the privilege of making a statement by Magistrate Haines he launched a diatribe against the British Government and said he preferred jail to slauery.

His exact words, as reported by the *Shanghai Times* were:—"I have no hope of any favor. I know very well the kindness of the Government. I was on active service in 1916. During that time the Government promised us self-government, and the Indians were told to pray to God for the victory of the British. When the war was over, the Government declared martial law and taxes were imposed on marriage ceremonies and even on trees. I could not find any justice in the British Government. We regard jail better than slavery. The jail would be better for me. If we ask for our rights, we are called seditionists. We are not allowed to ask for our rights. Either you go out of India willingly, or we will drive you out by force."

The Crown Advocate, Mr. Priestwood, said that no useful purpose could be served by a reading of the pamphlet which the accused had distributed and handed it to the Court to read before agreeing with him that the contents were seditious.

The Magistrate then turned and addressed the prisoner: "Surjan Singh, I have decided to commit you for trial before the Supreme Court on the following charge: That you, Surjan Singh, at Shanghai on December 11, did publish or distribute in North Honan Road a certain printed publication containing seditious matter, contrary to Article 80 (1) of the China Order in Council, 1925."

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The CHINESE NATION

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December 17, 1930

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L. I. Tsok

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M. K. Han

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FINANCE & TRADE — RECONSTRUCTION TOPICS
CHINESE PRESS OPINION — DOCUMENTARY DATA
NOTES OF THE WEEK — LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

December 11, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx. Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	99½	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	94½	6.42
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	64½	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	77	9.57
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	85	9.18
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	73½	8.44
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	94	7.58
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103⅝	6.20
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	54½	11.73
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	97	5.72
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	44	—
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	91	6.92
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	33	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	85 per unit	
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	78¼	—
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	19½	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	34	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	45⅛	—
General Motors Corp.	Common Stock	53⅜	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	56	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	24⅞	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	25¼	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	141	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	30	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	25	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	51⅜	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	80⅞	7.75
Republic of Chile	6 % May 1, 1963	80½	7.62
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	97½	5.72
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	79½	8.23
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	74⅛	9.37
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	78½	7.34
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	86⅛	7.40
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	92	6.76

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	72	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1915-60	68½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	66½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	52½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	60½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	78	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	34	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	35	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands;

CHICHIBU MARU, October 11.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan	*Pls.*	30.98

Read—
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan	*Pls.*	30.98
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai *Bls.*	10	9.90
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	63
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	96
Brassware	,,	11
Egg, Whole Egg, Dried	,,	63
Oil, Wood	,,	4,638

ILLINOIS, October 28.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	551

JAVANESE PRINCE, October 30.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	*Pls*	702
Wire Rope	,,	121
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Plates	,,	23
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	469
Corn Starch	,,	462
Margarine	,,	21
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,184
Tobacco,	,,	6,497
Cigars	*Pcs.*	1,000
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	143
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	26
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	99
Motor Cars & Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*	3,899
Infants' Foods	,,	7,043
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	18,288

LONDON MARU, October 31.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft.*	908,919
Clear	,,	67,982
Merchantable	,,	34,375

PRESIDENT MADISON, Oct. 31.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Velevteens, Dyed	*Yds.*	1,847
Cotton Blankets	*Pls.*	2
Cotton, Raw:		
American *Bls.*	200	710
Coffee	,,	6
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	14
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,103
Macaroni	,,	15
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,499
Paper, Chipboard	,,	77
Soda Ash	,,	840
Ultramarine Blue	,,	3
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs.*	41,700

SILVERPALM, October 31.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ld.
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Ingots	*Pls.*	17
Aluminium Sheets	,,	15
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	735
Washers	,,	17
Cotton, Raw *Bls.*	1,200	,, 4,228
Grease	,,	179
Gum Resin	,,	1,465
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,223
Leather, Cow	,,	12
Leather, Sole	,,	31
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,460
Infants, Foods *G. Units*		5,028
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.*	198	,, 12,827

GOLDEN SUN, November 3.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. America.

Gasolene, in Case	*Galls.*	220,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	180,000

VOLUNTEER, November 4.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Carbon, Black	*Pls*	281
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	237
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*	107,760
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	103,573

PRESIDENT PIERCE, Nov. 4.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	679
Apples, Fresh	,,	265
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,265
Paper, Unclassed	,,	32
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G Units*	4,262

SLEMMESTAD, November 4.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American *Bls.*	5,198	*Pls.* 18,956

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Nov.6
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai *Bls.*	35	*Pls.* 34.83
White, S'chow *Bls.*	20	,, 20.35
Yellow, T'tao *Bls.*	10	,, 9.76
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.*	10	*Pls.* 9.92
Brassware	,,	32
Chinaware, Fine	,,	30
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	26
Oil, Wood	,,	4,177
Rhubarb	,,	38

ASAMA MARU, November 7.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls*	400	*Pls.* 1,384
Borax	,,	1,680
Fruits, Dried	,,	75
Vegetables, Fresh	,,	61
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	2,500
Cigarettes	*Mille*	1,660

BABY CASTLE, November 8.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	13
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	156
Dextrine	,,	45
Flour, Corn	,,	39
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,933
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	700
Rubber Inner Tubber:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	274
Typewriters	,,	17
Files	*Doz.*	18
Cigars	*Mille*	5
Paint	*Galls.*	224
Enamelledware	*G. Units*	2,113
Infants' Foods	,,	463
Machinery	,,	891

DIANA DOLLAR November 10.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	743

SKEGNESS, November 10.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.*	1,538	*Pls.* 3,750
Carbon Black	,,	284
Starch, Corn	,,	315

PRESIDENT van BUREN, Nov.10.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American *Bls.*	400	*Pls.* 1,423
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	39
Aluminium-foil	,,	53
Aluminium Powder	,,	8
Canned Asparagus	,,	61
Canned Fruits	,,	33
Apples, Fresh	,,	164
Cocoa Beans	,,	16
Fruits, Dried	,,	73
Grapes Fresh	,,	137
Glucose	,,	83
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cents. strengh	,,	80
Ink, Printing	,,	159
Margarine	,,	9
Macaroni Paste	,,	10
Oranges, Fresh	,,	68
Barley, Pearl	,,	48
Raisins	,,	7
Shrimps, Dried	,,	66
Sulpher Black	,,	374
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	2,048
Cigars	*Mille*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	25
Motor Cars & Trucks, Parts of	*G Units*	8,988
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs*	362	,, 24,711
Infants' foods	,,	1,704
Machinery & Parts of	,,	22,373

AFRICA MARU, November 11.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	*Pls.*	16
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	458

PRESIDENT van BUREN, Nov.11
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	*Pls.*	1,680
Bristles	,,	100
Nutgalls	,,	1,465
Horsenair	,,	113

CORNEVILLE, November 14.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai *Bls.*	20	*Pls.* 19.42
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.*	14	,, 63.95
Brassware	,,	49
Bristles, Assorted	,,	60
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	56
Feathers, Duck	,,	63
Feathers, Goose	,,	15
Oil, Wood	,,	882
Seed, Sesamum	,,	11,700
Wool, Sheep's	,,	469
Hats, Neora Fibre	*Pcs.*	2,400

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Nov.14.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.*	1,500	*Pls.* 5,483
Apples, Fresh	,,	42
Canned Asparagus	,,	22
Canned Fruits	,,	99
Cheese	,,	9
Coffee	,,	8
Fruits, Dried	,,	174
Fruits, Fresh	,,	21
Ink, Printing	,,	9
Hides Buffalo	,,	97
Macaroni	,,	60
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,544
Oranges	,,	15
Raisins	,,	1,974
Soda Ash	,,	840
Sugar, White	,,	12
Wax, Unclassed	,,	22
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Flour, Wheat	,,	323
Timber, Softwood:		
Logs	*Sup.ft.*	845,391

BELLINGHAM, November 18.
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Piling	*Sup.ft.*	86,028
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	408,640
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Flour, Wheat	,,	4 961

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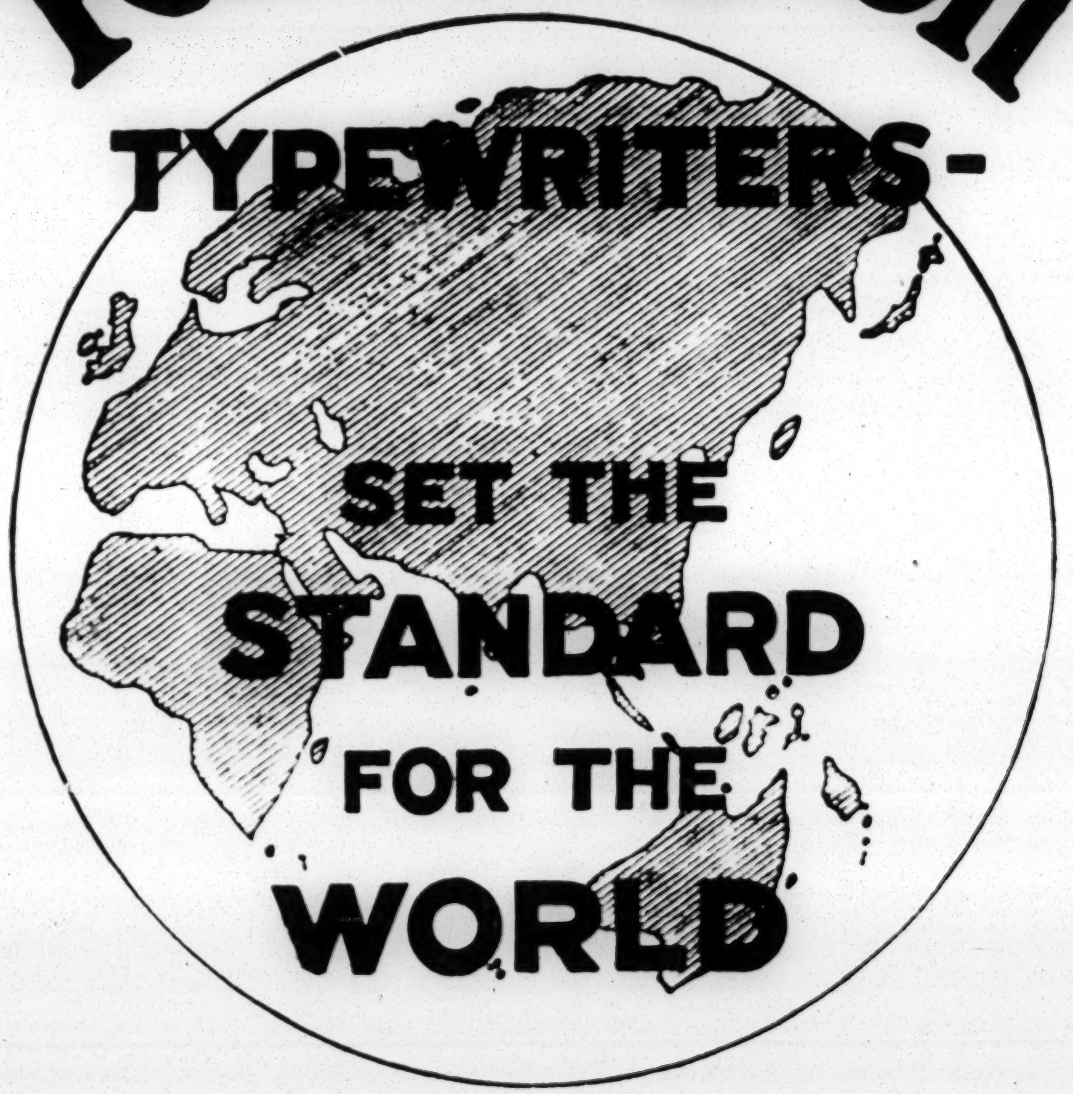

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